The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, July 20, 1872.

Russian cattle have been excluded from British ports on accounts of the appearance of the rinderpest among cattle on board a vessel at Odessa, bound for England.

Edward S. Stokes desires to make a European tour, and confidently expects to be able to gratify this desire before many weeks have passed.

The new postal cards will not probably come into use before September, as it will take some time for the Department to examine the numerous designs proposed and decide upon the most suitable.

Two rousing Greeley meetings were held in Morris, Grundy County, yesterday afternoon and evening. Senator Trumbull, Judge Norton, of Chicago, Judge Parks, Major Mann, and other speakers addressed the gathering.

Susan B. Anthony and other female politicians publish a card appealing to the women of the country to enter the political arena to do battle for the party that distantly recognizes the existence of a movement in this country to secure for women equal rights with men. Grant speakers have not yet responded to the Philadelphia resolution above referred to.

Secretary Boutwell, having returned from his North Carolina stumping tour, confidently asserts that that State will be carried by the administration party at the August election. Persons just arrived in Washington, who attended some of the Secretary's meetings, say they were the smallest that have been held in the State. Ex-Governor Vance and others speak in the most hopeful vein of the prospects of the Liberals, and say a grand victory will be won by the friends of Reform and Reconciliation.

Seymour G. Bronson, Mayor of Rockford, was nominated for Congress yesterday, by the Joint Convention of Liberal Republicans and Democrats in the Fourth District of Illinois. Mr. Bronson accepted the nomination in a brief speech, in which he announced his unqualified indorsement of the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions. Charles B. Wells, of Geneva, was nominated for member of the State Board of Equalization.

King Amadeus has been forcibly reminded that his subjects are not all of the truly loyal stripe. The King and Queen, while driving through the streets of Madrid on Thursday at midnight, were fired upon by a party of five assassins, but luckily the bullets of the would-be murderers missed their mark. One of the attacking party was killed, and two were captured. Amadeus has been in the habit, of late, of going abroad unattended. This little incident will doubtless serve as an admonition against the continuance of this dangerous practice.

Simon says down. Senator Cameron, the unworthy successor of Mr. Sumner as head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, has in turn been interviewed by your irrepressible Bohemian. The Senator objects to think but little of Mr. Forney's influence in the State of Pennsylvania, and thinks the Colonel will soon find some reason for leaving Grant. Mr. Cameron also has a poor opinion of the influence McClure and Moorehead are able to wield against him as Senatorial candidate, or against Grant for the Presidency.

Colonel J. T. Pickett, ex-Confederate Colonel and Confederate State Agent for the Government of Mexico, publishes a statement concerning the sale of the Confederate archives to Secretary Boutwell. He says the documents disposed of by the Canadian parties comprised the entire archives of the Confederate Government, not a single paper being missing. He also adds that the papers are of no practical value whatever; but, thus sadly, they may be of service in defeating the claims of persons who unjustly claim to have been loyal to the Federal Government during the war.

Senator Wilson, in his speech at Wilmington, N. C., denies that a person can vote for Grant and still be a Republican; declares that a vote for Greeley is a vote to beat the Republican party, and that the contest is not between men but between principles. Mr. Wilson in his next sentence declares that he has acted with all parties against slavery, but forgets to mention the time when he was the leader of the Know Nothing party in Massachusetts,—a party which bore aloft the motto: "Proscription and disfranchisement for foreigners." The Senator besought his hearers to vote for Grant; telling them that the late of North Carolina by the Grantites in August would be a sure forerunner of Grant's defeat in November.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872. NUMBER 340.

The Chicago Tribune.

POLITICAL.

Opening of the Grant Campaign in Chicago.

Ex-Governor Oglesby Trotted Out to Give Tone to the Cause.

The Old War-Horse Delivers One of His Remarkable Speeches.

Rousing Greeley Meetings in Morris, Grundy County.

Encouraging Reports of the Campaign in North Carolina.

Fabulous Sums of Money Sent to the State by the Grantites.

Senator Wilson to Speak in Indiana

Political News from All Quarters.

GRANT AND WILSON MASS MEETING LAST EVENING—ORGANIZATION OF AN ADMINISTRATION CLUB—SPEECHES BY EX-GOVERNOR OGLESBY AND OTHERS.

The first Grant and Wilson mass meeting of the campaign in Chicago was held last evening in the open air, on Market-street between Madison and Washington streets. A raised platform for speaker, musicians and reporters had been constructed at the edge of the sidewalk in front of Field & Leiter's store with ample accommodations for all who needed or desired an elevated position. At about half-past 7 o'clock the band began an animated quickstep, to the strains of which the crowd began slowly to assemble. The people who came first were fortunate in finding seats on the sidewalks and doorsteps, while those who arrived later were compelled to stand. The number maintaining a perpendicularity comprised about half the audience, which, as a fair estimate, could not have numbered more than three thousand men and boys, among whom it is needless to state, there must have been numerous people who do not stand committed to the interests of "one who shall be Nameless." Interspersed with the selections of the band, was occasionally heard the booming of a cannon in the vicinity, with interludes by the steam-tugs in the river near by, while now and then, from the crowded street-cars and 'buses passing along Madison-st., could be heard derisive propositions of "Three cheers for Greeley!" A large flag, hung diagonally from the cornice of opposite buildings, invited "Republicans to the front;" and, in response to the summons, Mr. Scammon, Phil. Wadsworth, Julius White, Geo. W. Gage, J. B. Rice, Tom. Keefe, and other distinguished laborers in the office-holders' vineyard, made their appearance upon the platform.

SELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

At 8:15 George W. Gage called the meeting to order, and proposed for Chairman Mr. Bross. Mr. Rice, who was accordingly elected, and on assuming the position was greeted with cheers. He returned thanks for the honor conferred by selecting him to preside at this important meeting. He had come here to show that he was a Republican, and was still firmly attached to the party which had done so much to advance the prosperity, honor, and happiness of the American people. He had come to show that he yet remembered and was grateful for the distinguished services of the man who stood at the head of the Government. [Faint cheers.] He was not going to desert the party on account of the cry of centralization, which simply referred to the Ku-klux Bill, and the protection which it afforded to helpless people in the South. He did not desert the party on account of the Civil Service Reform, which the President adopted as soon as Congress passed the law enabling him to do so. [A voice. "How about the spoils?"] "Take off your aristocratic gloves." The speaker wore kids. He was doing his work with the party of the glorious record, and help to re-elect the able, wise and successful statesman who had presided over the destinies of the nation for the past four years. [Cheers.]

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.

At this point a handsome silk flag was brought forward, and, on motion of the Chairman, read the following letter:

J. B. Rice, Chairman of the Grant and Wilson Meeting:

You are respectfully requested to present this elegant silk flag to the Grant and Wilson Club of the city of Chicago (cheers), given in token of the high regard in which we hold the present Executive, and a desire to see him and Mr. Wilson triumphantly elected to the second term of office. Present it for us with a good word for its gallant defender, U. S. Grant (cheers) and oblige, yours, respectfully,

A. D. Titsworth proposed "three cheers for the ten young ladies," which were gallantly given.

Mr. Rice proceeded to say that there was nothing pertaining to the prosperity and growth of the nation in which the ladies did not bear an important part. The significant giggle which followed this tribute to the fair sex warranted the inference that a double construction had been placed upon the Chairman's remarks.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. James P. Root then read the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by a majority of the votes of those present:

WHEREAS, The time is approaching when the voters of this city will be called upon to express their choice for President and Vice-President, for Governor and other State officers, for members of the General Assembly, and for local officers; and,

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this meeting the affairs of Government have, under the administration of President Grant, been administered in a wise and economical manner, whereby peace and prosperity have prevailed, and the national debt and the taxes rapidly reduced, and, believing that the best interests of the country demand the election of President Grant and the Republican ticket; therefore,

Resolved, That a Grant and Wilson Club be organized, pledged to the success of the whole Republican ticket, and the same be hereby organized; and that a committee of three from each division of the city be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be meeting for its action a proper organization for such Club.

Mr. Sage moved that the following gentlemen be appointed such Committee: South Division—John L. Hancock, John Jones, O. M. Henderson: West Division—W. F. Milliken, Herman Raster, Samuel Medill: North Division—James L. Stark, John Herting, J. H. Muelke.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR OGLESBY.

Governor Richard Oglesby then arose, and, as he took his way to the front of the platform, began speaking. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CHICAGO: My first apology must be to you on account of the apprehensions I have about my voice to-night. This is an unusually large gathering of the people. The multitudes here assembled to-night surpass the expectations, to my person al knowledge, of every Republican citizen of Chicago with whom I have conversed to-day. It is always pleasant to a public speaker to be surrounded with a large audience. I think it could not have been a reasonable one expected in your city to-night. Great is the old city! Great and grand, and immortal city! But yesterday's fearful and terrible flame and death swept over the fondest hopes of your hearts. Only a few weeks have intervened between the dreadful day and this beautiful night, and yet the astonished and admiring eye beholds another grand city occupying the dust of the old city. [Cheers.] I arrived in Chicago on the Monday morning day of his inauguration, or on the 4th of July when the city was still in flames. Your eyes, not mine, had beheld before no such ghastly sight. Once afterward I returned here, but my last visit was in February, so that, whilst you men have been witnessing the growth and restoration of the Garden City of the West, I, alas! was in the presence of the dead. Go all through the Republican Congress, while Johnson was President and against us. Go read the messages, read the addresses of Johnson, and then go to Congress and begin on the very day of his inauguration, or on the 4th of July and read every message and veto down to the present session, every military act passed and signed by Abraham Lincoln; read every act of every Congress during the four years whilst he was President of the United States, and see whether, either at the regular or special term. Go all through the Republican Congress, while Johnson was President and against us. 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The gentle arm, the mild, gentle arm of the Government was extended, and the people, both of the National and the State, stretched forth the yearning hearts of a generous world and the receiving hearts of your relief. There came prompitly and largely to your then by any was no unkind feeling towards you from any one upon the globe. You had the undivided sympathy of the civilized world. [Cheers.] Could any one living man be so ungenerous as to feel for an hour erons as to feel for an hour midst had stretched forth his arm to do you harm? But the military arm of the Government fell down upon you and sustained you and outrage upon you? [*No.*] Oh, no, oh, no! The generous arm of this great, good Republic of ours, of this great nation of ours, reached out from the capital of the nation to Chicago, and, to the credit of that it was able, responded to the necessities of the hour. [Cheers. "Yes, it did."] You have felt in this city as much of the military power of this Government as anybody else has. You know how kindly, how gently that little band of soldiers laid their arms upon you. [Cheers.] Now you have good order. The law is respected in your midst to-day as it was on that fearful night and day. And on the days following with a startled, wondering, and homeless community, there was enough of respect left for law and order, and enough of respect left in the public heart, and enough for the rights of the people, men, women and children, to preserve towards them the most admirable and most amiable forbearance. There was scarcely an outrage, but the most thoughtful did not know but what outrages might happen. The diligent efforts of your own people, and the liberality, and kind and generous assistance of General Sheridan carried you through safely. [Cheers.] You are struggling on now, laboring and toiling, laboring men, artisans, mechanics, merchants, bankers, traders, operators—all together acting with a most commendable spirit for the rebuilding, for the reconstruction of this city that shall never die. [Cheers.] You have astonished the admiration of the world—you have rather aroused the admiration of the world, and to-day there is more of the civilized world turned upon this city than upon any other habitable spot around the globe. [Cheers.] Fearfully! Fearfully! You have been terribly, fearfully chastised. The magnificent efforts you are now making entitle you to the loudest praise and gratitude of the world. [Cheers.]

You live in an humane Government. You live in a Government, also, and that Government, you scarcely conscious of the laws that are in operation about you—that cause this prosperity, that cause this peace—and yet it is one of the noblest evidences of the stability of our Government, of the grand thought that entered the hearts of our forefathers when they formed it for us, and handed it down to us. We remain content with it. Now shall mean the old Government, terrible, fearful and terrible has not been enough to send or to stay it. To day it is all grand and powerful. To-day the design of liberty waits its generous folds for the high purposes of the extreme South. From the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast, all this boundless territory is ours, to vest or to serve Government. It has never been of national laws, with a prosperity permeating every vein of society, such as the nation never knew before. And it is hoped from this, and it must be to every considerate man, a most hopeful promise. I care not whether he be a legislator, or whether he be a statesman, whether he be a wealthy millionaire, or a man of but ordinary wealth, or a man of poverty, toiling from day to day for a respectable living. I care not when from the extreme East to the circumference to the centre, there is that one sense general idea, that one same general hope, that it is our country, thank God, as well, all are treated exactly alike. [Cheers.] If in the onward march of the times, the Government should move on a contemptible man than I shall march forward and gather wealth and prosperity about him; if he was like a comet in the dizzy future, like a meteor hurtling on from shame about him, and I, moreforbearing shall lag away behind in the onward march of time with my knapsack upon my back, suffering along with those who are in a strait. But I will not envy the wealth that is ahead of me. [Laughter.]

I say, in my consciousness of the purity of our Government, I say in my manliness, that the fault is the fault of my Government. Sir, I never did, never will, descend to the low point of cultivating the prejudices of the people, by means which so many people seem desirous of doing before the successful rich and the unfortunate poor. It is an easy thing to appeal to the worst prejudices of human nature. It is an easy thing to go and tell a telling man who stands on your streets to-day the sad news upon his shoulder, and it is an easy thing to go and tell him that the Government is ungenerous towards him; that the rich man is carrying off the wealth of the land; that the Republican party is living only for the purpose of benefiting the wealthy, the powerful, and the rich, and for crushing down the people. I say not the spirit of any man who will go into the midst of a lively and busy community, with a purpose of stirring up this ungenerous, this hateful and fearful feeling. The Government of the United States is dealing with it hardly and cleverly upon every man, woman, and cause alike. It is our home and we are its people.

Who has been the power of this Government to-day? Who holds the reins of power? The people. The American people hold the reins of power. They have ever held them, and they ever will hold them. [Cheers.] No power can wrest it from them. I am not supposed that he can make any impression upon the public mind of this country, by assailing the Government. It has been assailed in Chicago, or Cairo, or anywhere else, and you will soon see him flipped up. [Laughter.] I am already in advance of the time, and he is heard by letterers, to the press of the country, as you are and must be, for a free discussion of politics. We have him in this country, my fellow countrymen, and we shall ever have him. The matters not how busy you are in Chicago. It matters not how busy they the people are throughout the State just now, this beautiful and lovely State that charms the eye of the traveller as he passes from one State to the other, presenting a mass of beauty, a boundless sea of fertility, such as mortal eye never gazed upon before. It matters not how busy you are in Chicago, where we may be, it is all the same wherever you go.

Somebody has the control of this Government, though. Who has it? Who has it? Who is running to-day? The Republican party. The genuine Republican party. The honest, bold, noble, patriotic, sincere Republican party. [Cheers.] The party that held the helm when the ideas of statesmen, no better than the ideas of common men, were at fault; when our ideas were at fault; when we had not the slightest idea another knew what to do; when blood-red, fearful, heartless war stirred the foundations of the Republic. That party has been in power in control of the nation, and did it know what to do? Did it know how to meet the circumstances of the case? Did it know what to do? Could it help them, or for it is not pertinent, nor it is not politic, it is not admissible to talk about old issues. [Faint cheers.] I talk as long as I can say my worthy tongue. [Laughter.] I look back with as much pride and satisfaction upon the reputation of this party, as I do back upon the reputation of any man in it. It is worthy of the constant consideration of the public as the character of any private man. We will not say what the party is, what the Republican party will do, by knowing perfectly well what it has done. We know that it has done it. We know that it is the party of the people. We know that it is the National credit. We behold it as a National bond, or a State bond, or a municipality bond, or a little bit of a ten-mile railroad bond—you take them over there, and those people buy them. They are the party not the spirit of any man who will go into the midst of a lively and busy community, with a purpose of stirring up this ungenerous, this hateful and fearful feeling. The Government of the United States is dealing with it hardly and cleverly upon every man, woman, and cause alike. It is our home and we are its people.

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Then we intend to preserve the National credit, and to honestly pay every dollar we owe as soon as we can [cheers]; and until we can pay the principal, we will pay the interest in gold and silver. That is how. I never favored fiat and shin plaster. I favored for many a day, as did many honorable gentlemen around me to-night here, and you did also, that we should pay the 5-20 bonds down and saved the Union, this Republican party did what no other political party had ever done before in the history of the world, and it went out into the poorest portions of the land; it went to the poor toiling laboring men; it went to the poor servant girl; it went into your meetings every where, where appeals were made to the feelings and prejudices of human nature, and by the Republican party, you and the friends of the bloated bondholders, and the friends of the capitalists: you are opposed to the poor man; you sold your bonds for forty, fifty and sixty cents on the dollar to the hawks and greenbacks for them, and now you intend to pay these bondholders dollar for dollar, principal and interest, in gold and silver. [Cheers.] You take greenbacks and National Bank notes. You are the friend of the bloated bondholders, and you intend to crush the poor laboring man; and every Democratic party and every Democratic speech we have ever heard cried aloud from morning till night that this was the purpose of the party. We said that we did mean to pay the bondholder dollar for dollar, and we did it, and the very people they appealed to sustain us. I never met a laboring man nor a poor man in Republican ranks that was not grateful and honest. It is right to pay this National debt. True, we have got to pay it all back when the American Senators of the United States, and Congressmen who, in adverse circumstances, had to make hard contracts, but when he gets better, and up in the world, and in the midst of men that respected him, has unfortunately to pay off his debt, dollar for dollar, as thousands of your merchants, traders and capitalists have got to do after the fire to pay off their fearful losses. They got a little extension and time, but they will pay the interest, and finally to do that. [Cheers.] Why, the whole city of Chicago as a trumpet up my cry, I know it to be true, and you know it to be true, that her merchants, her traders, her capitalists, her honest men, all over the North western States of the Union.

We intend to preserve the National credit. Of course we do. Is surprising that we will want anybody to come in and pledge themselves now that they will take care of it. Oh yes, you are taking the part now to embarrass and injure in another knew what to do; when blood-red, fearful, heartless war stirred the foundations of the Republic. That party has been in power in control of the nation, and did it know what to do? Did it know how to meet the circumstances of the case? Did it know what to do? Could it help them, or for, and steer a great, mighty people safely through, to the end, to the harbor of peace? We are told, however, with reference to that it is ungenerous and impolitic to refresh the heart of human nature by looking back a few years, and to look forward. We look back as the sunlight glitters and shines upon you! On the past, dead past, it has all gone by, say some very anxious, patriotic politicians; it is dead, that is gone, for it is not pertinent, nor it is not politic, it is not admissible to talk about old issues. [Faint cheers.] I talk as long as I can say my worthy tongue. [Laughter.] I look back with as much pride and satisfaction upon the reputation of this party, as I do back upon the reputation of any man in it. It is worthy of the constant consideration of the public as the character of any private man. Take them all, the acts of our Presidents and our Congress, and our people, and what the Republican party will do, by knowing perfectly well what it has done. We know that it has done it. We know that it is the party of the people. We know that it is the National credit. We behold it as a National bond, or a State bond, or a municipality bond, or a little bit of a ten-mile railroad bond—you take them over there, and those people buy them, because they have faith in our integrity, faith in our integrity of purpose and faith in our courage. They pay the money down, and they come back and lay down the rails and put the cars in motion, and build your Houses and improve the country, and not only for the benefit and the interests of the land, and building up our city like Chicago.

Then we intend to preserve the National credit. Of course we do. Is surprising that we will want anybody to come in and pledge themselves now that they will take care of it. Oh yes, you are taking the part now to embarrass and injure in another [illegible] to come in and pledge themselves now that they will take care of it. Oh yes, you are taking the part now to embarrass and injure in another knew what to do; when blood-red, fearful, heartless war stirred the foundations of the Republic. That party has been in power in control of the nation, and did it know what to do? Did it know how to meet the circumstances of the case? Did it know what to do? Could it help them, or for, and steer a great, mighty people safely through, to the end, to the harbor of peace? We are told, however, with reference to that it is ungenerous and impolitic to refresh the heart of human nature by looking back a few years, and to look forward. We look back as the sunlight glitters and shines upon you! On the past, dead past, it has all gone by, say some very anxious, patriotic politicians; it is dead, that is gone, for it is not pertinent, nor it is not politic, it is not admissible to talk about old issues. [Faint cheers.] I talk as long as I can say my worthy tongue. [Laughter.] I look back with as much pride and satisfaction upon the reputation of this party, as I do back upon the reputation of any man in it. It is worthy of the constant consideration of the public as the character of any private man. Take them all, the acts of our Presidents and our Congress, and our people, and what the Republican party will do, by knowing perfectly well what it has done. We know that it has done it. We know that it is the party of the people. We know that it is the National credit. We behold it as a National bond, or a State bond, or a municipality bond, or a little bit of a ten-mile railroad bond—you take them over there, and those people buy them, because they have faith in our integrity, faith in our integrity of purpose and faith in our courage. They pay the money down, and they come back and lay down the rails and put the cars in motion, and build your Houses and improve the country, and not only for the benefit and the interests of the land, and building up our city like Chicago.

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We intend to preserve the National credit. Of course we do. Is surprising that we will want anybody

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Great Harry Bassett-Longfellow Race—The Kentucky Horse no Match for the New Yorker—Yesterday at Saratoga—Local Base Ball Gossip—The Athletic Club Competitive Meeting To-Day.

THE TURF.

THE CLEVELAND MEETING.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—The third day of the Cleveland races opened with a clear sky and cool atmosphere. The incoming trains on all roads brought large numbers of visitors, which, in addition to those already here, filled the hotels to overflowing. Fully 10,000 people assembled on the track, the latter being in splendid condition. A fine day's sport was confidently anticipated, and this anticipation was not disappointed.

The first race called was for pacing horses, best three in five, in harness, for a purse of $500; $300 to first, $150 to second, and $50 to the third. The entries were W. G. Lucas' Dan Voorhees; W. A. Crawford's Bay Harry; Dan. Bickett's Hoosier Tom; J. Wilson's Charley Evans; J. C. Bolan's John McNair; and John Farmer's Copper Bottom. In the pools, Dan Voorhees was the favorite, Bay Harry being second choice, and Hoosier Tom third. The first heat was won by Dan Voorhees in 2:22; Bay Harry second; Hoosier Tom third; Copper Bottom fourth; and Charley Evans and John McNair distanced. The second heat was also won by Dan Voorhees, in 2:21¼; Bay Harry second; Hoosier Tom third; Copper Bottom distanced. The third heat was very exciting; Bay Harry took the lead, Hoosier Tom was second, and Dan Voorhees third. Going up the back stretch Dan Voorhees came up with and passed Hoosier Tom, giving him second place, about three lengths behind Bay Harry. In the third quarter they were neck and neck and continued so. Coming up the home stretch both drivers did their utmost. The excitement was intense. Dan Voorhees proved himself the better horse of the two, and passed under the string half a length ahead of Bay Harry, in 2:22, thus winning the race in three straight heats. The following is the summary:

Dan Voorhees	1	1	1
Bay Harry	2	2	2
Hoosier Tom	3	3	3
Copper Bottom	4	4	dis
Charley Evans	dis.		
John McNair	dis.		

Time—2:22; 2:21¼; 2:22.

The second race and great event of the meeting, was for a purse of $5,000, open to all horses, best three in five, to harness; $3,500 to first, $1,500 to second, and $1,000 to third, with an additional premium of $1,000 for the horse making better time than 2:17. The entries were B. Mace's American Girl, Budd Doble's Goldsmith Maid, O. A. Hickok's Lucy. In the pools the Maid was the favorite, American Girl being second choice. All the horses looked splendidly, and evidently in good condition.

First Heat—After three false starts they got off evenly, the Maid having the pole, Lucy second place, and American Girl third. In the first quarter the two latter changed positions, but the Maid held her place passing the first quarter in 34 seconds, the half mile in 1:09¾, the third quarter in 1:45. Coming up the home stretch Goldsmith Maid was a little ahead, but Lucy pressed her hard, and would probably have beaten had she not broken. The Maid trotted beautifully, and passed under the string in 2:19, Lucy a length behind.

Second Heat—Several false starts were made, but finally the word was given, and the horses were off, Goldsmith Maid leading, American Girl second, and Lucy third. The quarter pole was reached in 35 seconds, the half in 1:08, and the three-quarter in 1:43. American Girl broke twice, once in first and once in second quarter; the Maid skipped once or twice, but not fairly into a run. The latter won in 2:18, American Girl second, and Lucy third.

Third Heat—Half an hour was consumed in scoring, when the horses got off, the order being the same as in the second heat. In the first quarter, the Maid broke, and in passing the quarter pole, which was reached in 34½ seconds, American Girl closed up with her, but going up the back stretch the old order was resumed. The half mile was trotted in 1:09. Lucy now commenced to crawl up on American Girl, and after passing the third quarter they were neck and neck. Goldsmith Maid again won in 2:19, Lucy second, a neck ahead of American Girl, taking second money.

The summary is as follows:

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Lucy	2	3	2
American Girl	3	2	3

Time—2:19; 2:18; 2:19.

The third race was for horses that had never beaten 2:34, best 3 in 5 in harness, for a purse of $1,500; $900 to first, $450 to second, and $150 to third. Thirteen horses entered and twelve started. The summary is as follows:

Flora Belle	1	1	1
Jenny	8	2	2
Thomas L. Young	2	6	3
Delaware Chief	3	3	5
Lady Kate	5	4	4
Tom Waller	4	5	8
Cain Boy	6	7	7
Joe Hooker	7	8	6
Little Longfellow	dis.		
Frank Shaw	dis.		
Lottie	dis.		
Dictator	dis.		

Time—2:29½; 2:29; 2:28.

The meeting thus far has been a grand success. The most noted turfmen in the country are present and the display of horse flesh is one of the finest ever seen. For to-morrow, the last day of the meeting, there are three purses, the first for 2:40 horses, for a purse of $1,000; second 2:26 horses for $3,000; third, a running race $700.

These will be as fine as any of the races, and from present indications the biggest crowd of the meeting will be present.

THE BASSETT-LONGFELLOW RACE.

From the New York Tribune.

SARATOGA, July 16.—The Saratoga Cup was the race of to-day, for, although only three horses came to the post, the high quality of two of them—Harry Bassett and Longfellow—amply compensated for the smallness of the field. When Longfellow came upon the track a cheer arose from the grand stand, for he has always been a favorite with the ladies and the non betting portion of the public. He stood motionless when being saddled and bridled by his jockey, Sample, and appeared fit to run for a man's life. When Jimmy Roe brought Harry Bassett around the course from the private stables and cantered in front of the grand stand, a faint uncertain cheer from his small band of faithful partisans, who stuck to him manfully after his defeat, and pluckily adhered to the veteran Colonel's fortunes through weal and woe. Well was this faithfulness rewarded by the glorious triumph of the generally despised chestnut. The current ring quotations were $1,000 to $800 on Longfellow's beating the field. The start was from the three-quarter pole at the head of the quarter stretch, and without delay the horses were despatched to a capital send-off, Longfellow and Bassett parallel, and Defender a length behind. The two "cracks" came sweeping up the stretch, past the grand stand, and beneath the string, both under a strong pull, with Harry Bassett a length before Longfellow, and Defender three lengths to the rear of the latter, the first quarter being 25½ seconds. Around the upper turn Bassett still kept his advantage, and as they passed the quarter pole Longfellow's head was on his great rival's flanks, the half mile being run in 53½ seconds. Defender, at this point, was ten lengths behind the leading horses, and practically out of the race, continuing to fall back the further they went. Along the back stretch Longfellow got to Bassett's saddle girths, and the hopes of his backers rose at the anticipation of seeing him show his head in front and pass his fleet antagonist, as he had done in the memorable race at Long Branch. But although he maintained his position he could not, or at least did not, improve it; the two horses running thus to the half mile pole; the time of the three-quarters being 1:18½. There was no change of position on the lower stretch, and as the horses passed the three-quarter pole, their starting point, and completed the first mile of the race in 1:45¾, Longfellow still lay like a pursuing shadow that would not be shaken off at Bassett's flanks. Half way up the stretch Sample gave Longfellow his head, and his "raking stride" enabled him to creep up steadily, so that as they went under the string, Bassett was only a head in front. The partisans of the Kentucky champion exultingly proclaimed that "Longfellow has got him now," and triumphantly offered wagers of $100 to $50 that he would win the race. The time of the mile and a quarter was 2:08¼. As they went around the turn Longfellow dropped back to Bassett's saddle girths, and hung there persistently to the quarter pole, the mile and a quarter being run in 2:35¼. There was not the slightest change in the relative positions of the horses, as they dashed along the back stretch at undiminished speed, past the half-mile pole, and along the lower stretch to the three-quarter pole, the place of starting, thus completing the first two miles of the race in 3:31; many outside timers who stood at that point making it 3:30. When it is considered that 3:34¾ is the fastest time two miles have ever been run in before, the terrific pace in this memorable race may be imagined. And now the decisive struggle ensued as the horses came up the home stretch on the last quarter, Bassett slightly in the lead. Whip, cord, and spur called forth the energies of both horses to the utmost, and the excitement among the lookers-on became too intense for expression in words. Amid the breathless suspense of thousands the horses approached the goal. At the distance Harry Bassett showed a clear length before his great rival, and in another instant the pent-up feelings of thousands found vent in a roar of exultation and triumph, proclaiming the victory by a length of Harry Bassett over Longfellow, the pride of Kentucky and old John Harper, in the fastest time the Saratoga Cup was ever run by 3¾ seconds. The exultation of Colonel McDaniels and the followers of his stable could only be equalled by the astonishment of the Kentucky division, and their corresponding dejection. Long Branch was fearfully avenged, for the Monmouth Cup victor pulled up lame, having twisted his shoe and cut his quarters, and it is said that he is irretrievably broken down.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—The Saratoga Cup; for all ages; $50 entrance, p. p.; $1,000 added; two and a quarter miles. Colts, 110 pounds; fillies, 107.

D. McDaniels & Co.'s ch. c. Harry Bassett, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Canary Bird ... 1
John Harper's b. h. Longfellow, 5 years old, by imp. Leamington, dam Nantura ... 2
John Morrissey's ch. h. Defender, 5 years old, by John Morgan, dam Cynosura ... 3

TIME.

First quarter mile	:25½	Sixth quarter (1½ m.)	2:3[illegible]
Second quarter	:53	Seventh qr. (1¾ m.)	3:01¼
Third quarter	1:18½	Eighth qr. (2 m.)	3:31
Fourth qr. (1st m.)	1:4[illegible]	Ninth quarter (2¼ m.)	3:59
Fifth quarter (1¼ m.)	2:08¼		

LONGFELLOW AND HIS OWNER.

SARATOGA, July 19.—Longfellow was taken immediately to Long Branch, where most of the horses that have run at Saratoga will run at the Long Branch Races in August. Mr Harper says that should Longfellow fully recover and be fit to race again, he would not let him start in another race, even if he were certain of winning a hundred thousand dollars.

SARATOGA YESTERDAY.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—The first race to-day, one mile and an eighth, was won by Woodbine in 2:03¼. The second race was a three mile dash, for a purse of $1,000 between Harry Bassett and Littleton. Bassett led for 2½ miles, with Littleton lapping him for most of the distance, when he opened two clear lengths as they passed the half mile post, which Littleton closed up again on the last turn, and challenged Bassett for the lead as they came up the home stretch. Bassett answered gallantly and won by a couple of lengths. Time, 5:43½. Tubman won the third race, a mile and a quarter dash, in 2:17¼.

BASE BALL.

THE ACTIVE CLUB REORGANIZATION.

The Active Base Ball Club will meet this afternoon on the grounds, corner of Laflin and Jackson streets, for organization and practice. They will play against a strong picked nine. A meeting of the Actives will be held on Monday evening next, at No. 61 South Canal street, when officers will be elected and the nine for the season selected. It is very necessary that all the players who have consented to join this organization should be on hand this afternoon for practice. The R. E. Lee and Lone Star Clubs of New Orleans will be here next Wednesday, and it is desirable that a nine shall be in readiness to meet and contest games with them. In fact, the Lees came up from St. Louis on Thursday night, expecting to play a game with the Ætnas, but as that club no longer exists, were compelled to return to the Mound City.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Phoenix and Social Clubs play a practice game this afternoon at the corner of Thirty-third street and Wabash avenue. Game will be called at 3 o'clock.

The Gage Bros.' nine will play a game of ball this afternoon at Grand Crossing, with the Cornell Watch Co.'s nine.

BALTIMORE VS. MUTUAL.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The Lord Baltimores, of this city, to-day defeated the Mutuals, of New York, by a score of 19 to 4.

PEDESTRIANISM.

CHICAGO ATHLETIC CLUB CONTEST.

The second competitive meeting of the Chicago Athletic Club will be held at the Base Ball Park, corner of State and Twenty-third streets, this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. The programme is as follows:

1. Hurdle Race (120 yards). Contestants, W. B. Curtis (holder) and William Borner.
2. Quarter Mile Run. Contestants, William B. Curtis (holder), J. Pridham, H. G. Purinton.
3. Running High Jump. Contestants, T. W. Hamill, F. B. Hamilton, W. B. Curtis, and W. Borner.
4. Walking Race, (one mile). Contestants, T. A. Allcock (holder) and D. Loring.
5. Running Wide Jump. Contestants, W. B. Curtis (holder) and W. Borner.
6. One Mile Run. Contestants, R. D. Cleveland, (holder), H. G. Purinton, and J. Pridham.
7. One Hundred Yards Handicap. Contestants, W. B. Curtis (scratch), R. D. Cleveland (three yards start), D. Loring (three yards start), J. W. Mickley (two yards start), E. P. Treadwell (three yards start), F. B. Hamilton (four yards start).
8. Private Match—Quarter of a mile run. Contestants, F. H. Kett, S. B. Sexton, and H. M. Curtis.
9. Half Mile Handicap. Contestants, D. Loring (thirty yards start), F. B. Hamilton (fifty yards start), T. W. Hamill (forty-five yards start), J. Pridham (scratch), H. G. Purinton (twenty yards start), R. D. Cleveland (ten yards start), W. B. Curtis (scratch).

COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

Graduating Exercises of the Senior Class Yesterday Morning—Excellent Essays Creditably Delivered.

Yesterday the graduating exercises of the Cook County Normal School at Englewood took place at the school building. The graduating exercises could not be entered upon by the class at the close of the June term, because the County Board of Education had recently introduced three new studies. As proficiency in these additional studies was rendered necessary to graduation, it was decided to proceed with them and postpone the graduating exercises until yesterday. The present class numbers sixteen members. The exercises took place in the large hall of the Normal School building, and a large number of friends of the institution were present. The hall was beautifully ornamented. After an anthem sung by the class, seated on the platform at the south end of the hall, the Rev. Mr. Bush invoked the Divine blessing. Miss Gaubert, of Chicago, then sang a solo, with piano accompaniment. The salutatory address, by Henry A. Ferguson, was entitled "Tempus fugit, tempus redatis rerum," and was like most addresses of that kind. It was delivered in a steady and cool manner, and at the conclusion the speaker sat down amid rapturous applause. An essay on "Culture" was then read by Miss Nellie Gorton, of Rock Island. It was a very able composition, giving evidence of thorough study and æsthetic taste, and at the close of the reading the fair reader received an outburst of applause and a generous tribute of flowers. Miss Abby A. Hancock, of Chicago, read a very creditable essay on "Self Help" with a very vivacious facial expression, which added much to the interest of her composition. Miss Mary A. McDonald made "On the Way" the subject of an essay, showing the advancement of the present age beyond all past time in the matter of civilization. A trio from Cherubini was sung by Misses Nellis, Gorton, Nesbit, Gunn, Block, Myrick, Chambers, and Mack. "Height" was the next essay, read by Mrs. Sarah T. Brayton, of Blue Island. Miss C. B. Nesbitt read a selection from Scott, entitled "My Mother," which was very well delivered. The next essay read was by Miss Lucy J. Gorton, of Englewood, on "The Influence of Art on Character." An oration on "The True Basis of Success" was then delivered by Wm. A. De Brenil, after which music was again announced, and Misses Kent and Mack, of Englewood, executed a piano duet, by Matthias, in a very acceptable manner. Miss Jessie Gunn, of Chicago, made "What Shall We Say to Make Our Social Intercourse Refined, Easy, and Elevated?" the subject of a very excellent essay. She was deservedly applauded at the close of her reading. Miss Adele E. Martin, of Chicago, followed with a well written essay on "Workers and Strikers." The essay chosen by Miss Mary Black, of Blue Island, was on "Getting On in the World," and showed considerable study on the part of the writer. Miss Libbie Myrick, of Washington Heights, distinguished herself by reading the very excellent composition by Buchanan Read, entitled "The Heart is a City," which was read by the fair reader with tenderness, and in a beautiful, clear, ringing voice, and was rapturously applauded by the delighted audience. The programme was creditably completed as follows: Duet, "Farewell to the Swallows," Kuchen; Champlin prize oration John A. Wadhams; Champlin prize essay, Philena M. Welton; Valedictory, Jean Mason; Presentation of Diplomas, by the Principal; Class song, words by J. A. Wadhams, music by W. N. Smith. Certificates and prizes were then awarded, and the day's exercises were over.

THEY WILL RECOMMEND.

Conclusions of a Council Committee on the Occupancy of the Lake Front, the Lincoln Park Fence, the Sale and Exchange of Real Estate, and the Small Pox Hospital Location.

The Common Council Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds appointed a meeting for yesterday afternoon. Only Aldermen Holden and Ogden were present, but they proceeded to consider various matters, confident that the other members of the Committee would co-operate with them. Concerning the occupancy of the lake front by business shanties, Ald. Ogden was in favor of passing an order compelling them to vacate at once, and expressed his confidence that at least two other members of the Committee, Ald. Bowen and Schaffner, would sign such a report. Ald. Holden took a different view of the question, favoring the postponement of the notice of removal until May 1, 1873. If it should transpire that the rest of the Committee were in favor of clearing the Lake Front immediately, he should dissent, and present a minority report. The recommendation of the Committee will undoubtedly be to the effect that the city order the Lake Front occupants to vacate immediately.

In the matter of a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to rebuild around Lincoln Park and the old cemetery the fence destroyed by fire, it was agreed to report favorably to the passage of the resolution.

With relation to the proposed sale and exchange of various school and engine house lots, etc., it was agreed to recommend that in future these real estate transactions be placed in the hands of the Comptroller, to act as the city's agent in the premises, with instructions to report his action to the Council for its concurrence previous to the consummation of the bargain.

Ald. Gardner, who had dropped in, approved of this plan, as by it the Comptroller would be able to advertise property in the best way, not confining himself to the corporation newspaper, with its limited circulation, and thus could attend to the matter just as any business man would look after his own affairs.

It was agreed to report favorably to the proposed sewer connecting Vernon Park with the main sewer in Polk street.

The location of the Small Pox Hospital was considered, it being agreed that the pest-house must be removed from the old Cemetery. Alds. Ogden and Holden favored the location on the new Bridewell land, but Ald. Gardner was opposed to this, but it was finally agreed to recommend that about two and a half acres be set apart in the southwestern part of the Bridewell lot.

As to Ald. McGrath's resolution concerning public bathing-houses, the Committee were of the opinion that $2,000 would be altogether too small a sum to erect two bathing houses of a suitable character, and it was decided to refer the subject to the Board of Health, with instructions to report some practicable plan relative to public bathing.

HYDE PARK.

Village Organization to be Voted On—Division of the Town Recommended—Water Works Wanted.

According to published call, a public meeting of the citizens of the Town of Hyde Park was held at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, to consider the questions of water supply and the adoption of the new laws in regard to city or village organization. Hon. N. B. Judd was elected President, and Geo M. Bogue, Esq., Secretary.

President Cady was called upon to explain the objects of the meeting. He stated the absolute necessity of some changes in the charter to meet the growing demands of an increasing population. We are called upon to supply water, regulate railroads, open streets, and abate nuisances, and are powerless under our present law; and the Legislature has left but two ways open to us, either to adopt city or village organization. There are many to object to city organization as too presumptuous, and the same powers can be obtained by village organization. The city organization provides for a City Council of eight Aldermen and a Mayor, elected at first on a general ticket, and afterward by wards; the village organization provides for six Trustees, one of whom is to be President, and either Board may appoint such other officers as may be necessary. The labors of government, in a city, would devolve on nine men; in a village, on six men.

Mr. James P. Root favored the division of the town into two villages at the old limits, but the division could not be made until after the new law is adopted. He was in favor of village organization. As for city organization it is putting on airs, and creating too many officers and too much expense. He would have water works constructed to supply lake water to the town at a cost of $50,000, and then lay the pipes by special assessment; they would cost about $3,500 per mile, which is not as much as we pay for a [illegible]

Mr. Hale answered questions by reading from the law the provisions in relation to the special election required to adopt it; the majority of electors necessary to carry it; contrasted the [illegible] city or village organization; the [illegible] railroads; to supply water; the power to [illegible] not exceeding 5 per cent issue bonds for 20 years [illegible] assessments [illegible] of assessed value; for [illegible] nuisances—all of open streets, and to abate [illegible] which were thoroughly ventilated.

Speeches were made by C. B. Waite, H. Brooks, N. B. Judd, H. B. Bogue, and others, and a general desire expressed that all the voters may be informed about the law, so that the adoption would be certain.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is for the interest of [illegible] proper town, both in regard to good [illegible] of material prosperity, protection, and adv[illegible] village organization act of [illegible] passed by our last Legislature.

Resolved, That the Trustees be requested to order a special election on the question of village organization on the 10th of August next.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to print reasons for the adoption of said village act, and to circulate information among the people (and Messrs. Paul Cornell, James P. Root, W. E. Hale, Henry Brooks, C. M. Cady, E. G. Cl[illegible], and Hiram Vandeburgh were appointed).

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Trustees should erect water works to supply the town with water [illegible]

The meeting then adjourned.

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES.

Opinion of the Chicago Law Department, Submitted through Mr. M. F. Tuley, Corporation Counsel.

The question of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the city of Chicago has been submitted by the Mayor to the Law Department of the city. The Law Department, through the Corporation Counsel (M. F. Tuley), has given an opinion. The opinion explains the facts, the law, and the result without other description. It is as follows:

Hon Joseph Medill:

SIR: In reply to the communication of Justice Scully, as to the supposed embarrassments that will arise because of the provision in the new general law extending the jurisdiction of all Justices of the Peace over violations of city ordinances, I answer that in my opinion, the general law does not repeal the provisions of our charter which relate to our Police Courts.

It will be seen by reference to the different charter provisions cited below, that the intent was to establish a distinct court, which was to be known as a "Police Court." Section 2, Chapter 11, provides that the Justices designated by the Council shall hold (not a Justice Court) "A Police Court in said county;" Section 9 provides for the election of a Police Court Clerk; Section 10 that "the Police Court may appoint a Clerk to fill a temporary vacancy;" Section 12 provides for witness' fees in "the Police Court;" and Sections 13, 15 and 16 designate the Clerk as the "Police Court Clerk;" Section 16 provides for the appointment of a Prosecuting Attorney for the "Police Court," and Section 18 provides for the holding of the sessions of the "Police Court." Section 3 of the amendatory act of 1865 provides for the holding of a Police Court in each of the three divisions of the city, and gives power to designate a Justice of the Peace to hold "said Courts" to fix the places of holding them, and to appoint "Deputy Police Court Clerks" for the same.

It will be seen that we have all the constitutional parts of a Court; a Judge or a Justice of the Court, a Clerk and a Prosecuting Attorney. A place is to be designated where it is to be held, and a record of its proceedings is required to be kept. It is an inferior Court, established by the General Assembly in the City of Chicago, with certain defined powers.

The fact that the Common Council has power to designate a Justice of the Peace who shall hold it, and who shall be styled "Police Justice," does not make it a Justice of the Peace Court, any more than the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts designating one their number to hold the Criminal Court of Cook County makes the latter a Circuit or Superior Court.

The new general law concerning Justices of the Peace, and requiring them in an application for a change of venue to grant the same to the nearest Justice, does not affect or have any bearing upon applications for changes of venue made to a "Police Justice" holding a "Police Court" in this city.

Our Charter, in Section 2, of amendments of 1865, provides, "that changes of venue from a Justice of the Police Court shall be taken to some other Justice of a Police Court."

In my opinion, this general law concerning Justices of the Peace does not, and was not intended to, repeal the section last above quoted.

As to the jurisdiction in matters of violation of city ordinances conferred upon all Justices of the Peace by new law, I would state that no trouble need be apprehended, as all suits for such violation must be in debt, in the name of the City of Chicago. The City has control over its own suits, and cannot be made liable for costs unless the City authorize the institution of such suit. The City authorities may, if they think proper, bring such suits under the new law, before any Justice of the Peace; but inasmuch as no "Justice of the Peace" can issue the writ authorizing imprisonment in the House of Correction, which can, under our Charter, be issued by a "Police Justice," or the "Police Court," it would not be advisable to authorize suits for a violation of City ordinances to be brought elsewhere than in our "Police Courts." Respectfully,

M. F. TULEY, Corporation Counsel.

THE LAW COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.

An action of ejectment was commenced by William C. Grant, as trustee of Nancy Comly, against Harriet C. Sayles and E. F. Hazelton, to recover the north 30 feet of Lot 76, Block O, Assessor's Division of the southwest fractional ¼ of Section 27, 39, N. R. 14 East (on Wabash avenue).

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Proceedings in bankruptcy, heretofore commenced against Samuel Salky and Joseph Gleeson, were dismissed.

Proceedings were commenced against the Commercial Insurance Company by the Chamber of Commerce, L. M. Landis & Co., and Glanz & Buffman.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Owing to the crowded condition of the County Jail, Judge Farwell sentenced some of his convicts a week in advance of the usual day. Nineteen culprits were sent to the House of Correction, the County Jail, or the Penitentiary.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Louisa Gund brought suit against the Lamar Insurance Company, claiming $5,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH BAND CONCERTS.

The picnic at Riverside yesterday proved successful, the day being pleasant and the number in attendance fully up to the expectation. People commenced leaving the city by the first train, at 11 o'clock, and the hegira continued up to a late hour in the afternoon. Many came from Aurora, and from various smaller towns along the line of the railroad, not to mention those from the strictly rural districts apart from rapid lines of communication. The crowd within the enclosure was variously estimated. Some persons skilled in arithmetic, and familiar with the place, called it five thousand, which was probably in excess of the truth. The enclosure partially made by the various buildings of the hotel was rendered complete by a high board partition. The entrance was duly guarded by police and an ever-watchful ticket agent, who saw that none passed but the elect.

While waiting for the musical exercises to commence, the time was passed in as many different ways as the resources of the limited territory permitted. Some glided in graceful gondolas over the shallow lagoon which washes one side of the litigated village of Riverside. Not a few solaced themselves at the bar, which was found to be sufficiently metropolitan in its prices to suit the most exaggerated aristocrat. Persons unprovided with viands partook of an excellent dinner in the hotel dining-room. Little parties, which had come out determined to have a *fete champetre*, spread their lunch of cold meats, *et ceteras*, upon the tables of the lawn, and, gathering about the simple board, ate their food with a good appetite, and washed it down with unaspiring lemonade, or mildly-bibulous currant wine brought from home in the most domestic of junk bottles. The band came on the midday train. Their pictures were first taken in a variety of positions, after which they visited the residence of Mr. Allen of Day, Allen & Co, where a handsome lunch had been set for their refection.

The concert was advertised to commence at 3 o'clock, but it was nearly half-past that hour before the first number was reached. "The Wearing of the Green" was added to the usual patriotic melodies which preceded the programme, but it was played uniformly *allegro*, and without pathetic expression, which deprived it of much of the effect. The remainder of the programme has already been given in our columns. It was not strictly adhered to, one or two straggling numbers being interpolated. The band played in the pagoda. The audience occupied the parlors of the hotel, all the available bits of shade and coigne of vantage afforded by the angles of the buildings, walks, and piazzas. The general effect of the music was fine, but the unavoidable restlessness of a large crowd, and the garish light of day deprived it of its most delicate coloring. The concert was concluded at 5 o'clock, at which hour most of the festive throng returned to the city, with the sense of a day very pleasantly spent.

In the evening an open-air concert was given at the base-ball ground, which proved to be one of the best the public has yet listened to. The numbers had all been on previous programmes, with the exception of a fantasie on airs from "Robert le Diable," which was charmingly given. The grounds were appropriately decorated. All the most delicate instrumentation, whether solo or concerted, was plainly audible at the remote seats. The audience must have exceeded three thousand. A concert will be given at Green's Garden to-night, with the following programme:

1. Grand Military March ... M. Paulus
2. Overture—"Semiramis" ... Rossini
3. Waltz—"The Beautiful Blue Danube" ... Strauss
4. Fantasie—"Il Trovatore" ... Verdi
5. Cornet Solo ... Urban
M. Sylvestre.
6. "The Evening Call," (a military fantasie) ... Magnier
National Airs of America, Ireland, France, etc.

A banquet will be given at the Rink after the concert is concluded.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Politics at the City Hall.

The subject of national politics came up at the meeting of the Common Council Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds yesterday afternoon. Alderman Holden, an elector on the Greeley ticket, bantered Alderman Ogden, an elector on the Grant ticket, to toss a copper to see which should be elected President. Alderman Ogden gave the penny a high flip and Alderman Holden called "Heads." "Heads" it proved to be, and the question of Greeley's election was considered settled. Then, to determine whether the issue of chance would be corroborated by the test of facts, a counting of noses was had. There were eight persons present, all Republicans, as was well known. Three were Aldermen (Holden, Ogden and Gardiner), and the remaining five were reporters, two being connected with Greeley papers, two with Grant organs, and one with the "neutral" sheet. The vote showed six for Greeley and two for Grant, the latter's adherents being Alderman Ogden and Mr. Scammon's reporter. The fact that Alderman Gardiner had come out strong for Greeley was a surprise to all present, as that gentleman's standing was not previously known.

The Lincoln Park Well.

The upper Lincoln Park artesian well has now reached the depth of 1,550 feet, and 150 feet more are to be drilled through a stratum of St Peter's formation of sandstone, where it is believed pure water is to be found. Water was first struck at a depth of 650 feet below a stratum of limestone. At the depth of 950 feet a stratum of impure sandstone was reached, and at a depth of 1,385 feet water came up in great force, but like the water of other wells in that neighborhood, is strongly impregnated with sulphur. After drilling through this stratum of limestone the above [illegible] of sandrock was met under which [illegible] that pure water will be found. [illegible] taken from the impure water, one inch [illegible] the well, perforated at [illegible] was lowered [illegible] holes, and through which [illegible] It is expected that the [illegible] water will be reached [illegible] required depth, and pure [illegible] by next week.

Braves at the Briggs.

The Briggs House is occupied by the Brule Sioux. General John E. Smith and Colonel A. [illegible] Bowman, U. S. A.; Major Risley, Indian Agent; Jules E. Coffee, United States trader; and Charles Jarew and Tod Randall, interpreters, arrived there on the Pacific train yesterday afternoon, in charge of the following distinguished party: Spotted Tail and wife, Two Strike and wife, Heigh and wife, Swift [illegible] Bear, Yellow Hair, White Thunder, Black Crow, [illegible] Eagle, One-That-Runs-the-Tiger, Wicked Bear, Charge-on-Hawk, No Flesh, White Wash, Black Bird, White Eye, and Gassey. These elegant gentlemen and their escort leave at 8 o'clock this morning, on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, to Washington, where they intend to hold a council with the "Great Father." The object of their visit has not been made public, but it is supposed to be to procure weapons, ammunition, and clothing sufficient to carry on war against the frontier settlers next winter.

Everything.

The cornerstone of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at Austin, will be laid this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. C. G. Truesdell and others, of Chicago.

—A young man named John Case, while riding a horse out of the blacksmith shop No. 486 South Canal street, yesterday forenoon fell off and broke his left leg. He resides at No. 135 Liberty street.

—Rev. Edward Sullivan, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, will return to Chicago on the 24th inst., after a sojourn in Europe, and will meet his parishioners on the following Sunday.

—A small house in the rear of Lee & Corrigan's packing house, No. 409 South Canal street, took fire at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

—The pulpit of the Third Presbyterian Church of this city will be occupied by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Robinson of Kentucky next Sabbath morning, and by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, in the evening.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded to P. C. McDonald the contract for curbing and filling the intersections of West Chicago avenue, at $17 per cord for curb walls, and 34 cents per yard for filling.

—The dedication of the new audience room of the Oakland Congregational Church will take place, with appropriate services, on Sunday morning. Services by Rev. J. P. Gulliver, D.D. Services will also be held at 4 p. m., consisting of addresses by several prominent clergymen of different denominations. Sabbath School Concert in the evening.

—The annual Methodist Camp Meeting near Desplaines Station will commence on Thursday, August 15, and continue for eight days. This camp ground is located in one of the most delightful natural groves on the Aux Plain River, easy of access by the Northwestern Railroad, all trains stopping within a short distance of the main encampment. Some of the oldest Methodist Episcopal divines will be in attendance during the meeting. A large and interesting meeting may reasonably be expected.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Youngh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 69 degrees; 8:00 a. m., 69; 8:30 a. m., 72; 9:00 a. m., 73; 9:30 a. m., 74; 10:00 a. m., 75; 10:30 a. m., 76; 11:00 a. m., 77; 11:30 a. m., 76; 12:00 m., 75; 12:30 p. m., 77; 1:00 p. m., 78; 1:30 p. m., 77; 2:00 p. m., 78; 2:30 p. m., 78; 3:00 p. m., 79; 3:30 p. m., 79; 4:00 p. m., 79; 4:30 p. m., 79; 5:00 p. m., 78; 5:30 p. m., 80; 6:00 p. m., 79—in the shade. At 11 a. m. the mercury indicated 92 degrees in the sun.

—Frank Gerard, stage-manager of the Tony Pastor troupe, has in his possession the only article saved from the ill-fated steamer "Evening Star," which was lost on the passage from New York to New Orleans, in 1866. It is a simple brass baggage check. Mr. Gerard, out of a passenger list of over one hundred, was the only person who was saved. He succeeded in getting into a small boat, and was thrown upon the South Carolina coast almost lifeless. The check happened to be in the pocket of the single garment with which he escaped, and he has ever since kept it about his person.

—Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At No. 3 Margaret street, on the body of Stephen L. Rafferty, the boy was run over and killed in the attempt to jump on a moving freight train. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and passed a resolution requesting the Common Council to pass an ordinance which will prevent the occurrence of similar accidents in the future. At No. 949 Indiana avenue, on the body of August Bergkman, a Swede, aged 26 years, who died suddenly while visiting some friends at the above number. Dr. McCarthy held a *post mortem* examination, and the jury, from his evidence, returned a verdict of death from valvular disease of the heart. At No. 224 Chicago avenue, on the body of Edward Boedeker, who was drowned while bathing in the lake at the foot of White street, North Division; verdict, accidental drowning.

—Alderman Erastus Busse, of the Twentieth Ward, has been getting into trouble with his neighbors about removing the frame building in which he has been doing business since the fire. It appears that he first called upon the Board of Public Works, and asked for a permit to move the building. It was refused because objections were offered by citizens living in the vicinity of the place where he wished to locate it. After this opposition was forgotten, he applied to the Board again, and succeeded in getting its permission to move his building along the street outside of the city limits. Instead of doing this, however, he undertook to take the structure over lots owned by Meadowcraft Bros., and a gentleman named Wagner. These parties sent a remonstrance to the Board, and Mr. Wagner himself appeared there. An altercation ensued between Busse and Wagner, during which, it is claimed, the Alderman struck his constituent in the eye with his fist. The house still remains upon its original site, and it is not known how the matter will result. It is probable that a number of suits will arise out of the disturbance.

From Twenty-second to Halsted Street for Five Cents.

On and after July 20, the W. H. Young omnibuses will run from Twenty-second street, via Wabash avenue, to Adams street, thence by J. V. Farwell & Co.'s, and Field, Leiter & Co's, crossing Madison street bridge to Canal street, from Canal to West Washington, and west to the Clifton House, corner of Washington and Halsted streets; leaving each end of the route every five minutes, passing City Hall and Board of Public Works. This line of buses will carry a red flag, to designate them from other lines. Fare, 5 cents. W. H. YOUNG, Proprietor.

California Sunday Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all other intermediate points, carrying the great California, China and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at the regular time of Pacific Fast Line, 10:15 a.m., stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations, arriving at Omaha Monday morning, making close connection with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West. Through tickets, reading *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Rock Island & Pacific, and Northwestern Railroads, will be taken on this train.

Grant as President.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the Presidential campaign of 1868 as an earnest Republican, who desired to see the results of the war secured beyond all contingency, in my humble way I advocated and voted for General U. S. Grant to be President. I voted for him then because he was the nominee of the Republican party, and, as such, was the representative of political principles with which I was identified then and long before Grant left the tan-yard at Galena.

I did not, however, vote for Grant because of any known talent he possessed fitting him to be the head of the Civil Government of our country; and the only thing that could be brought to bear as proving his qualifications for the Presidency was, that he had been the figure-head of our army, and, while he was such, the decayed skeleton of the military power of the Southern Confederacy tumbled to pieces and the Rebellion was crushed.

General Grant was elected, and has appeared as the figure-head of our National Government for the past three years. What do we behold now? We see the once proud and noble Republican party—whose roots were planted in the soil of Freedom and Reform, and which has blossomed and brought forth such glorious fruit—withered and decaying. The canker-worm of Corruption and Rascality is gnawing at its vitals, and, before many months, we shall see the dead and decayed skeleton of our once noble party crumble to pieces,—brought to its dissolution by a horde of ravenous vultures, who are succored and sustained by U. S. Grant.

These miserable vultures, who are sucking the life-blood out of *our party*, insist that, after its death, it shall remain where they may pick the bones, which will require, according to their estimate, about four years more. I am not surprised at this desire on their part; but I am surprised that any well-meaning, thinking man should favor their object. I know not whether Grant is wilfully wicked or stubbornly stupid; but certain it is, that his attempt at acting President has proved a disgusting failure, and an outrage on common intelligence and honesty.

What qualities has Grant displayed which would recommend him for re-election? Is it his statesmanship? Decidedly no! Is it his financial talent? Emphatically no! Whatever financial talent Grant has displayed has not accrued to the profit of the people, but has simply tended to the lining of his own and his friends' pockets. What is it, then, that recommends him? I pause for a reply.

It is customary for Grant papers to quote from some written or verbal utterance of Horace Greeley. This is using an unfair advantage. They know well enough that the opposition papers cannot quote anything from the writings or sayings of Grant, and, if they ever should unfortunately make a small extract from Grant, there would be a blank where Grant's intellect now is. All that Grant and his friends know is simple "Addition, Division and Silence." Subtract something from nothing, and Grant is the remainder.

It is my opinion, and the opinion of a great many others, that this Government has run itself long enough; that it is high time to put some person in command of the Ship of State who knows something of sailing such a craft; that we have sailed too far already with the helm tied down; that, though we we may have been apparently running in a straight line, we have drifted fearfully from the true course of Constitutional Government; and that the sooner we have an honest and competent pilot to take the helm, and bring us back to the course marked down on the charts, the better it will be for passengers, cargo and crew. Such a pilot, I believe, is Horace Greeley.

AN 1856 REPUBLICAN.

CHICAGO, July 18.

Washington on Reconciliation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: As Secretary Boutwell is buying up all the floating records of the Confederacy for use in the coming Presidential election, would it not be well to enjoin from publishing anything reflecting upon the memory of the dead? I cut the following from a letter signed George Washington, published in your paper of the 19th, from which it appears that Washington, even while at the head of our armies, *agonised* for peace (as did Farmer Horace), and was not at all averse to negotiations to that end:

Suffice it that I say, what I have often before told you, that as far as I have control of them, all our preparations aim only at peace. Neither do I at this moment see the least likelihood of there being any considerable military operations this season; and, if not in this season, certainly in no other. It is impossible to suppose that, in the leisure and quiet of winter quarters, men will not have the virtue to listen to the dictates of plain common sense and sober reason. The only true interests of both sides is reconciliation; nor can there be a point in the world clearer than that both sides must be losers by the war, in a manner which we cannot now contemplate. We must, at last, agree, and be friends, for we cannot live without them, and they will not without us. And any bystander might well be puzzled to find out why so good terms cannot be given and taken now as when we shall have well nigh ruined each other by the mutual madness of cutting one another's throats. For all these reasons, which cannot but be as obvious to the English Commissioners, and ours, as they are to me, I am at a loss to imagine how anything can arise to obstruct a negotiation, and, of consequence, a pacification.

GREAT UPRISING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Conversions from Grant Going On "In Squads."—General Banks said to Be Shaky.

Boston (July 17), Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

Those wise men in the East who thought that the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore would drive off both Republicans and Democrats from supporting him have a chance now to see how much their wisdom was worth. Not a single man of either side has given up Greeley for Grant in this latitude that I can hear of, while the conversions to Greeley go on day and night by shoals. The Custom house folks, the Grant State Committee and the Boston editors who have pooh-poohed the anti Grant movement are now thoroughly frightened, for they find their party exceedingly shaky. Senator Wilson is understood to intimate that all depends on North Carolina—if that State goes for Grant then he is sure of a re-election; if not, then the country is going to be ruined right away. He is going down to make a few speeches in the "old North State" himself, contrary to his past intention to make his first stump orations in Pennsylvania and Indiana. The sooner he goes the less he will get mixed up in Butler's schemes, which will depend largely upon Wilson for their success, and will come to a head within the next two weeks unless all signs fail. It is not expected here that Charles Sumner will take the stump against Grant in North Carolina, but he will certainly have an opportunity in Faneuil Hall when he comes home, to tell his constituents what he thinks about Greeley and Grant. The Greeley movement here as well as in States further West, is fast taking the form of a great popular uprising—not a noisy and singing one, like that of 1840, but a quiet and sustained political revolution. The men that are now joining in it are not only the Democrats of all kinds, and the unsteady Republicans, many of whom went for Butler last year, but staunch old anti-slavery Republicans that never cast a vote before for any but the regular candidates. I meet such men every day, and their adhesion to the Greeley ranks is fast making the election doubtful in this part of the State. The Boston City Government, in all its political diversity, goes almost unanimously against Grant, it is said, and very largely for Greeley. In New Bedford, the Republican City Committee is touched with the Greeley infection, and in every town there is more or less of it. Mr. Sumner's hesitation in pronouncing for Greeley does something to hold back many who would otherwise join the Greeley party at once; but it is so plain that he will eventually go that way that the progress of the revolution is not much impeded. There are rumors of changes among prominent Grant men. General Banks, for example, is said to be shaky; but most of the conversions hitherto have been from the middle rank of the party.

Explosion on the Rail.

From the Leavenworth Times, July 16.

We learn from Conductor Bevard, of the Rock Island Railroad, the particulars of a terrific powder explosion, which took place yesterday at 11 o'clock a. m., about two miles east of Gallatin, Mo., on that road. The train was the Trenton accommodation, westward bound, consisting of seven freight cars and one passenger coach. The train was running at the usual rate of speed, when the axle of the second car from the engine broke, which precipitated that car, and likewise the third and fourth cars, off the track. The powder was in the fourth car, and the trucks of the forward car being jammed in a mass under it, broke through the floors of the car and penetrated the kegs of powder. The powder then commenced to escape, and, coming in contact with the sparks, was ignited. Owing to the friction caused by the usual crushing of the wheels against the side of the rail, the sparks were thick.

The explosion did not consist of one thundering report but a quick succession of thundering reports. The noise lasted about thirty seconds, and in this length of time 450 kegs of powder exploded. Streams of fire shot upwards to a distance of fifty feet, followed by great volumes of dense smoke.

The most fortunate circumstance connected with the accident was that no one was hurt, although the upper part of the car was blown to atoms. About two minutes before the explosion occurred, two brakemen walked over the car containing the powder, and at the time the powder ignited were only distant three cars. The passenger car at the rear of the train was well filled with passengers, yet none were injured.

The most remarkable incident of the explosion, however, is the fact that about 250 kegs of powder remained intact, and did not become ignited in the general "blowing up." The remaining kegs were blackened and so charred that one could almost push his hand through them, and how they happened to escape ignition is almost beyond human comprehension.

While the axles were yet burning under the car containing the remaining 250 kegs, Conductor Bevard and his trainmen approached and subdued the flames.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

PROPOSALS.

STATE PRINTING.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, July 16, 1872.

Notice is hereby given, that until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, August 26th, 1872, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of Springfield, for the execution of the several classes of the public printing, as hereinafter specified, said printing to be let in separate contracts for each class, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1872.

The First Class to comprise the printing of all bills for the two Houses of the General Assembly, together with such resolutions and other matters as may be ordered by the two Houses, or either of them to be printed in bill form.

The Second Class to comprise the printing of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Third Class to comprise the printing of all reports, communications or other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the Executive Departments of the State Government, to be printed in pamphlet or book form, together with the volumes of public documents.

The Fourth Class to comprise the printing of the laws and joint resolutions.

The Fifth Class to comprise the printing of all blanks, circulars, cards or other work necessary for the use of the Executive Departments or either branch of the General Assembly (other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet or bill form).

Each proposal must distinctly and specifically state the price per thousand ems for the composition of all matter embraced in the proposals for any or all of such classes of printing—the price per one hundred impressions for all presswork embraced in the first, second, third, and fourth classes, and the price per twenty-five impressions for the presswork contained in the fifth class, at which the bidder will do the work embraced in the class or classes of the printing covered by his proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor before the same is filed, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to "An act to provide for and regulate the execution of the public printing," approved April 8th, 1872, and in force July 1st, of such class or classes of the State printing as may be awarded to him; and also for the payment as liquidated damages, by such bidder to the State, of any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder, which the State may be obliged to pay for such work by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract.

Said proposals will be opened at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the said 26th day of August, 1872, and will then be duly considered.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State,
CHAS. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.,
ERASTUS N. BATES, State Treasurer,
Commis'rs of Public Printing.

Proposals for Artesian Well at Poor House Farm, Town of Jefferson.

Sealed proposals for the boring of an Artesian Well on the Poor House Farm, in Town of Jefferson, Cook County, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said county, up to and including Saturday, July 27, 1872. Specifications for the work can be seen at the office of the County Clerk. Proposals to be addressed "Committee on Poor House and Paupers," and endorsed "Proposals for Artesian Well." The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOSEPH HARRIS,
Chairman Committee on Poor House and Paupers, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

To Railroad Contractors.

OFFICE OF BALTIMORE SHORT LINE R. W. CO., ATHENS, O., July 4, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office on the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, until 4 o'clock p. m., for the grading and masonry of eighteen sections, averaging about one mile in length, of the Baltimore Short Line Railway, in the counties of Athens and Washington. These sections embrace large quantities of masonry, excavation and embankment, and are worthy of the attention of experienced contractors for heavy work.

The work now offered for competition is the same for which proposals were received in October, 1871, but which was not then let on account of legal impediments. All bids heretofore made will be considered as withdrawn.

Specifications and forms for contract will be ready for exhibition at this office on and after July 22.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved to the Railway Company.

JOHN WADDLE, Pres't.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT BY THE French Band, AT GREEN'S GARDEN, Cor. West Madison and Elizabeth-sts, TO-NIGHT.

The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated with Calcium Lights, Chinese Lanterns, Transparencies, &c. Refreshment stands will be furnished on the grounds (beer, wines and liquors being strictly excluded). Covered seats for 5,000 persons have been provided in case of unfavorable weather.

PERSONS IN CARRIAGES

May drive into the grounds, thereby being entirely protected against the pressure of the crowd. Carriage entrance corner of Washington and Elizabeth-sts.

The programme will be the choicest ever presented in Chicago and will comprise:

Grand Military March by ... M. Paulus (Conductor of the Band).
Overture, "Semiramis" ... Rossini
Waltz, "The Beautiful Blue Danube" ... Strauss
Fantasia, "Il Trovatore" ... Verdi
Cornet Solo, by ... M. Sylvestre
The Evening Call (military fantasie)
National Airs of America, Ireland, France, &c.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

POPULAR PRICES.

Promenade Tickets, with seats, 75 cents.
Reserved Covered Seats in Grand Stand, 50 cents extra.
Carriage Tickets including five occupants and driver, $[illegible]
Carriage Tickets, including three persons, $4.00.

Tickets for Reserved Seats and Carriages, for concert, may be secured TO-DAY at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; and at the West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.

Ample provision has been made for both South Side and West Side omnibuses and cars after the Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last two performances of MISS KATE FISHER, TWO PIECES! AFTERNOON AND EVENING, *MAZEPPA, MAZEPPA, JACK SHEPPARD, JACK SHEPPARD On Horseback.* Monday—EDWIN ADAMS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Grand Dramatic Entertainment Sunday Evening, July 21, Performance of the Great Moral Drama of the Ticket-of-Leave Man

To be produced with all its original music and grand scenic effects by the Dramatic Amateurs of Chicago, under the auspices of the U. H. R. A., for the benefit of the re-erection of the Jewish Hospital. Reserved seats can be had at the Box Office from 10 to 4 on Sunday. Twenty-eight 'busses will be in attendance after the performance.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Immense Hit! Standing Room Only! By universal desire of the public, TONY PASTOR TROUPE! TONY PASTOR TROUPE! Will remain One Week More! One Week More!

Commencing MONDAY, July 15. The entire Star Company in New Acts, New Songs, New Burlesques. First appearance of Dan Morris. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Admission as usual. N. D. ROBERTS, Bus. Man'r.

GREEN'S GARDEN.

NO ONE should miss the Promenade Concert in "GREEN'S GARDEN" TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

(Late Burlington Hall, Sixteenth and State-sts.) SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 20, 1872. Grand opening of Burlington Hall for the fall and winter season. 40 star Performers, and Double Orchestra. Buffo, Comedy, and Farce. Every night and Saturday matinee.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

THE AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York has exclusive control of the Western routes of the following "Star" Lecturers and Readers: Rev. E. H. Chapin, Gen. Kilpatrick, P. B. Du Chaillu, James Anthony Froude, Edmund Yates, James T. Field, Col. John Hay, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Kate Field, Lillian Edgerton, Eliz. Cady Stanton, Laura Keene, Prof. A. McCoy, Prof. J. S. Murdoch, Daniel Dougherty, Theodore Tilton, Don Piatt, "Eli Perkins," "Fat Contributor," Carl Schurz, Dr. J. G. Holland, "Brick" Pomeroy, J. G. Saxe, Kate Stanton, Rev. T. K. Beecher, Rev. Celia Burleigh, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., B. F. Taylor, ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, Prof. Winchell, Prof. M. C. Tyler, Prof. Youmans, Hon. J. Donnelly, Col. R. King, R. E. Hoyt, Geo. B. Plumbe, O'Donovan Rossa, Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and one hundred others. Full lists with terms, etc., will be sent on application to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York city. N. B.—We have no representative in the West at present.

Grand Pleasure Excursion TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Lake Superior People's Line, Dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

The magnificent low pressure steamer PEERLESS, Capt. Geo. P. McKay, will leave on a Grand Pleasure Excursion Trip to Duluth and return, calling at way ports, on Saturday evening, 20th July, at 8 p. m. For passage or further information apply to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 244 East Washington-st., Central Block.

CHICAGO ATHLETIC CLUB.

Second Competition Meeting, Saturday, July 20, 1872, at Base Ball Grounds, Corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

PROGRAMME:
3:00 o'clock, 120 yards hurdle race.
3:10 One fourth mile run.
3:20 Running high jump.
3:40 One mile walk.
3:50 Running wide jump.
4:10 One mile run.
4:20 One hundred yards handicap—first heat.
4:30 One hundred yards handicap—second heat.
4:40 Private match, one fourth mile.
4:50 One hundred yards handicap—final heat.
5:00 Half mile handicap race.
Admission 50 cents. Ladies especially invited. TICKETS FOR SALE AT COBB'S LIBRARY.

EVERYBODY Can now have an opportunity of hearing THE FRENCH BAND.

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Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $37, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 86 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Thursday, July 18, 2 p. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Saturday, July 20, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL ... Thursday, July 25, 10 a. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, July 27, 11 a. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK ... Thursday, August 1, 2 p. m.
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, August 3, 2 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

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Drafts issued at lowest rates.

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Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	July 24	Parthia	July 27
China	July 31	Calabria	August 3
Russia	August 7	Abyssinia	August 10

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

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The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest: VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE, WASHINGTON, EUROPE, ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE. Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday. Price of passage, in gold, including wine: First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75. Excursion tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent. The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

For Freight or Passage apply at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. HASGIS, Agent, 31 West Madison st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to THE PERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 13 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS. WILSON BROS., 315 Wabash-av. and 35 West Madison-st., Sherman House, Chicago, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

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WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., General Merchandise And Real Estate Auctioneers, Nos 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

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Regular Auction Sale of Buggies, Phaetons, etc., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at our sales room, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Attend our sales and save money. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION,

BOOTS AND SHOES—Tuesday, July 23
BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES—Wednesday, July 24
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.—Thursday, July 25
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.—Saturday, July 27,
At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Peremptory Sale of Desirable Property, Adjoining Hawthorne, at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 24, at the sales room of W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Nos 55 and 57 South Canal-st., sale commencing at 2 o'clock. They will sell without reserve.

One Hundred and Ninety-Two Handsome Lots,

Nicely located in Blocks 1 and 2, of Baldwin's Addition to Hawthorne, in Section 33, Town 39, Range 13, on most favorable terms. Twenty-five dollars down at the time of the purchase, twenty-five dollars on the delivery of the deed, balance, one, two, and three years with 8 per cent. interest.

This property adjoins HAWTHORNE, a very pretty place equi-distant from Chicago and Riverside, on which upwards of $70,000 has been expended in grading, trees, and beautifying it.

OGDEN DRIVE, the new and handsome Boulevard from Chicago to Riverside, passes close to these lots. Trains on the C. B. & Q. Railroad are run hourly, making stops at Hawthorne.

The SOUTH WEST. The improvements in this quarter that have been and are now made, the rapid growth, the splendid drive, the great facilities by the numerous and hourly trains on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, makes this property very desirable, not only for homes but for investment and speculation. The title is perfect and the property is free of any incumbrance. Abstracts furnished each purchaser. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., WEST SIDE.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Handsome Walnut Chamber sets.
Elegant Parlor suits.
75 New and second hand Brussels and Ingrain carpets.
150 Fine Chromos and Engravings.
20 Counting-house Desks.
10 Crates Crockery, Table Cutlery, Hair Mattresses and Bedding, Heavy Shelf Hardware, &c., &c.
On SATURDAY, July 20, at 9 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS NEW AND SECOND HAND Fine and Medium Furniture, New and Second-Hand Carpets,

And a general assortment of Furniture, &c., &c., THIS MORNING at 9½ o'clock. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Buggies, Harness, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY MORNING, July 20, at 9½ o'clock, at 146 Michigan av. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctrs.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, have removed to their elegant new stores, 22, 24 and 26 Randolph street, where they will hold weekly sales at 9½ a.m., of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Woollens, Notions, etc., on TUESDAYS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, On WEDNESDAYS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, etc., on THURSDAYS,
Furniture, Crockery, Carpets etc., On SATURDAYS.

Two large rooms will be devoted to Private Sales during the week of a full assortment of the best and medium grades of Furniture.

Our Weekly Sale of Furniture, &c., will be postponed until SATURDAY, JULY 27, at 9 1-2 a. m., it being impossible for us to get our large stock arranged in our new store in time this week.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph st.

AUCTION SALE By W. E. DAY,

457 Wabash av. Fine Chromos and Paintings to be sold positively every day this week, 11:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. without reserve to highest bidder, for benefit of creditor. W. E. DAY, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COUNTY TAXES.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, July 18, 1872.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed a Committee of the Board, to act upon all petitions for a rebate of the County tax of 1871, on real estate in the burnt district. All persons are required to file with their petition a statement, signed by the Town Collector, showing a description of the property and the amount of county tax thereon. Certificates of rebate will be received by the Town Collectors, provided that portion of the tax not rebated is paid. All rebates must be made and settled before the books are returned to the County Treasurer.

The Committee will meet at the Commissioners' room, OLD COURT HOUSE, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, UNTIL THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1872.

M. C. STEARNS,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
J. H. FAHLMAN,
Committee on Equalization of Taxes.
JAMES P. ROOT, County Attorney.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $[illegible] each; six-gallon demijohns, $5.00 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $8.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $2.50 each; six-gallon demijohns at $3.50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $4.50 each. Medical and clerical vocations must be certified by nearest Postmaster, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Warehouse Sale.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1872.

The following property now in storehouse of Hy. Horner & Co., 80 and 82 West Randolph st., will be sold to pay charges, on the 2nd day of August at 10 o'clock a.m., unless previously claimed and charges paid: 6 Mowing Machines, consigned to D. L. Kennedy, Chicago, Ill.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cures Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick-dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For sale by all druggists.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Robert J. Bunnell, Wm. N. Upham and Joseph McGlauchlin, under the firm name of Bunnell, Upham & McGlauchlin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by Wm. N. Upham and Joseph McGlauchlin.

R. J. BUNNELL,
WM. N. UPHAM,
JOSEPH McGLAUCHLIN.

Chicago, July 18, 1872.

Wm N. Upham and Joseph McGlauchlin will continue the business of manufacturing leather, under the firm name of Upham & McGlauchlin, store No. 99 East Kinzie st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL, $5,000,000 IN GOLD!

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President. L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan in gold or currency, and in sums not less than $5,000, *without commissions*, for long periods, on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement, in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:

Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman; Solomon A. Smith, Esq.; Wirt Dexter, Esq.; Henry W. King, Esq.; Heman G. Powers, Esq.

Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 78 South Canal-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

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This volume is regarded as the author's masterpiece. The London Athenæum says: "The author of 'Misunderstood' has given us another charming story of child-life. This, however, is not a book for children. Adult readers of Miss Montgomery's book will find much that will lead them to profitable reflection on childish character and many graphically touched terms of childish thought and expression which will come home to their own experience."

ALSO, By His Own Might. *From the German of Wilhelmine von Hillern, author of "Only a Girl." Second Edition. 12mo. Fine Cloth. $1.75.*

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By those who have seen them, are the following three Books, already popular, although the first has just issued from the Press.

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400 pages. Fine Singing School Course. Large collection of the best Anthems and Tunes. 20,000 copies already ordered! The Banner Church Music Book of the Season! Price $1.50; $13.50 per doz. Specimens sent, post free, for the present, for $1.25.

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Why do you buy wood Bedsteads, and be troubled with insects, when you can have fashionable Iron Bedsteads at wholesale and retail, corner of Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.

We are shipping to the North and Northwest large numbers of these Bedsteads, and they are in use in some of the best families in city and country.

Manufactured by the CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD CO. Approved by the leading physicians.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SALE OF WINES AND BRANDIES IN CALIFORNIA.

The Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, a distinguished WINE and BRANDY Manufacturing Company, for many years doing business at Sonoma, California, will hereafter make an annual public auction sale of the products of the vineyards at its place of business. The sale this year will be on Tuesday, the 13th August, and will consist of a large quantity of valuable WHITE and RED WINES and BRANDY of the vintage and distillation of past years.

By order of the Board of Trustees. O. C. PRATT, President.

AUGER, CHRISTIANSEN & CO., Agents. San Francisco, June 14 1872.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK.

Parties in the country having brick for the Chicago market will forward a sample, charges paid, to us, with lowest cash prices on cars at their stations. DUNNE & SCANLAN, 144 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 402 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., who re advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Saturday Morning, July 20, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

One copy..... $0.50.
Ten copies..... 4.50.
Twenty-five copies..... 10.00.

Send in your orders.

Remittances may be made either by draft express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

GREELEY AND THE GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The call for a Grant meeting in this city alleges, with all the impressiveness of capital letters, that the Administration of President Grant has been influential in preventing a great FINANCIAL CRISIS.

As there has been no great financial crisis since the war, and as nobody has pretended to point out the *way* in which President Grant's Administration has contributed to prevent such a crisis, it follows that Andy Johnson is entitled to as much credit on that score as U. S. Grant. We undertake to say that neither of them has contributed one iota to prevent a financial crisis—that both of them pursued identically the same financial policy—that Grant's Administration borrowed this policy from Johnson's Administration—and that it was the very policy calculated to produce a financial crisis, if anything, that the Government could do could overcome and counteract the prosperity arising from the natural resources of the country.

The policy inaugurated by the Johnson Administration, and followed by the Grant Administration, consisted of two main features,—first, to maintain an irredeemable currency; second, to lock up in the Treasury about one hundred million dollars in gold coin. The effect of maintaining an irredeemable currency is to perpetuate the element of uncertainty in all business transactions. The effect of locking up a hundred millions of gold coin is to withdraw that much capital from the productive industry of the country, and to lose the interest on it. Now, financial crises are, in almost every case, the product of either uncertainty in business or the withdrawal of capital from productive industry. The history of the financial crises of 1837 and 1857, as written by Mr. D. Morier Evans, a learned and philosophical writer, shows conclusively that these are the potent causes of financial crises; and Professor Bonamy Price, of Oxford University, has shown by *a priori* reasoning, in an exhaustive treatise, that a financial crisis is necessarily the result of one of these causes, although he assigns to the second cause (to-wit: the withdrawal of capital from productive employment) the more important place. Speculation is another name for the withdrawal of capital from productive employment. The epochs of 1837 and 1857 were conspicuously periods of speculation. Capital was largely withdrawn from its usual channels of reproduction at both these periods, and invested either in distant and glittering enterprises, from which no immediate return could be expected, or locked up in wild lands or unimproved city and town lots. When this withdrawal of capital from its legitimate channels became so great that the usual and ordinary business of the country could not find the means to meet its daily obligations, there was a "financial crisis."

There is no mystery about a financial crisis, except in the minds of such pundits as Bontwell and others, who fancy that they have their origin in bank-parlors, and excessive importations, and foreign debt, and the like. When John Smith the wagon-maker takes out of his business a thousand dollars to invest in Nebraska lands or Utah silver mines, and by reason thereof is unable to pay a note which he had given for lumber, there is a financial crisis in John Smith's wagon-shop. Multiply his case by three or four millions, and you have a financial crisis on a scale of national magnitude. That is all the mystery there is about it. Ask any croaker who is looking wise and talking about the grand crash which is to result from the election of Horace Greeley, to define a financial crisis, to tell what it consists of, what are its component parts—he will either confess his ignorance, or take refuge in the mirage of currency, Government bonds, foreign debt, National Banks, etc., where no human being can follow him, and where he can find no settled landmarks for himself. The country which could stand the Chicago fire and the blotting out of two hundred millions of capital in one night, with all the terror and gloom consequent upon such an unexpected and appalling disaster, without a financial crisis, will manage to survive the election of Horace Greeley, and the restoration of peace between the two hitherto hostile sections of the country, tolerably well.

The mystery of finance may be summed up in a very few words. If the inhabitants of a country earn a little more than they spend, these finances are in a good condition. If they spend more than they earn, their finances are in a bad condition. Any man who attempts to give a definition of finance differing in any essential degree from this, is a pretender and a charlatan. Of course, the capacity of a people to earn and to save may be affected injuriously by an irredeemable currency. We believe that it is so affected now, and that nothing could be done by Government so well calculated to enable the country to work intelligently, and to earn and to save, as to restore specie-payments. This is what Mr. Greeley is for, and this is why the pundits are bawling lustily about a financial crisis. As the Philadelphia platform itself demands a return to specie-payments, the presumption is, that these pundits expect that the platform will be ignored and repudiated after the election.

ELECTING PRESIDENTS BY THE BAYONET.

The Congress of 1870-71 was Republican by a three-fourths majority in the Senate, and a large majority in the House. There were in that Congress a number of men personally interested in maintaining the corrupt State Governments in several of the Southern States. As a means to this end, they succeeded in putting forward Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, as an advocate of extreme legislation, under the pretext of suppressing Ku-Kluxism. For this purpose a law was framed, with the President's knowledge and consent, authorizing the President at any time, at his own discretion, to march National troops into any State; to depose the Governor and civil authorities of any State; to place such State, or any part of it, under martial law; to erect military tribunals; to arrest any person or number of persons, and hold them in prison, without bail; to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Against this law it was contended that the Constitution of the United States expressly limited the time and manner in which the National Government should interfere in any State for the execution of State laws. The Constitution provides:

> The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

There was no pretence that there was any violence, resistance, or other opposition to the laws, authority, or officers of the United States. The alleged violence was against the enforcement of State laws by State officers. Never, in the previous history of the United States, had there been any such thing as armed intervention by the United States in any State, except upon the application of the Legislature or Governor of the State. But this constitutional difficulty was overruled by a caucus, against the protest of numerous Republicans. There were, however, enough Republicans in Congress who refused to vote for such a law giving the President the power to invade any State on the eve of a Presidential election, and to take the election out of the hands of the State officers, arrest all his opponents, and thus secure his own election. They refused to vote for or let the bill pass until there was inserted in it a provision that the extraordinary powers of the President should expire upon the adjournment of the session of Congress preceding the election.

In May, the Cincinnati Convention nominated Horace Greeley, and the carpet-baggers and adventurers, and their friends in Congress, saw in that nomination their defeat, and the defeat of Grant. They therefore introduced a bill to repeal the limitation of the previous act, and to continue these powers of the President during the present Presidential election. Under this law, without any request of the Governor or Legislature, he could, at his own discretion, march troops into any State, North or South; depose the State Government; arrest and imprison all officers of election, and all other persons his subordinates might designate, and confine them without bail until after the election; he might substitute the orders of the War Department for the laws of the State, and generally govern the State by his military subordinates. To pass this bill the Senate had several night sessions, and finally did pass it over the protest of many Republicans. In the House its passage was resolutely opposed by a body of Republicans, who, having to meet their constituents, voted against any such measure to enable Grant or any other President, to re-elect himself by the bayonet. The bill was thus defeated by the manliness of some twenty-five Republicans, who refused to be coerced by the caucus into any such despotic legislation. The Philadelphia Convention, in one of its resolutions, specially indorsed this bill, and commended those Republicans who had so unsuccessfully endeavored to make General Grant dictator in the matter of his own re-election.

ONE OF GRANT'S PETS.

Five days after President Grant was inaugurated, and before he had yet made known to Mr. Grinnell his intention to appoint him Collector of the Port of New York, Colonel Leet, of the President's staff, or "military household," waited upon Grinnell, informed him of the President's intention to appoint him Collector, exhibited a letter of warm recommendation from the President, which, he said, was as good as an "order," and under it demanded the whole "General Order business" for the Port of New York. The "plum" thus modestly asked for by a young man who was not known as a Republican at all, and who had no constituency or political following or position, was worth from $100,000 to $150,000 a year, according to the capacity of its managers. It consists of the exclusive privilege of keeping the stores in which the Collector of the Port will, by a "general order," store the entire cargoes of incoming vessels that are not unladen within 48 hours after their arrival. It is without competition, and a month's storage is always charged for any time less than a month, even though it be for only an hour. The rates are fixed by the storers, and under Leet & Stocking they have often, in fact, been greater than the entire ocean freights and other expenses of bringing the goods from Europe.

This was the kind of "plum" Colonel Leet was after, and upon which his understanding with Grant was so confidential and satisfactory. Mr. Grinnell, on consulting with leading Republicans, was advised that Colonel Leet's demand was ill-advised and contrary to the usages of the Republican party. It seemed to be the President's intention to give it away to his staff officer, as a private perquisite, without recognizing the Republican party at all. As Grinnell seemed inclined to demur, Leet flourished the President's letter, and, in the third week of the President's term, told Grinnell that, unless he, Leet, was satisfied, there must be a new Collector. For a time Grinnell appeased the cormorant by paying him $5,000 a year as mere blackmail, Leet doing nothing whatever in connection with the Custom House, but remaining at Washington, where he was drawing, in addition, $4,000 a year as Lieutenant Colonel in the army. Soon, however, he advanced on this, came to New York, got his stipend raised to $25,000 a year, and still demanded more. "All for me or nothing for you!" was the battle-cry under which Leet charged on Grinnell. The Collector was one of New York's oldest and most honored ship-owners and merchants. His fleets had plowed the seas when Grant was clerk in a tannery. He had raised more money to help carry Grant's election than any other man in the country. He had added largely the subscription to Grant's Washington residence. As a merchant, as a Republican, and as a benefactor of Grant, he felt that he had a right to sustain his own character and self-respect.

When, therefore, the importunate Leet demanded such a scale of charges as often exceeded the freights for Europe, Grinnell put his foot down. In resisting this perversion of the business into a mere plunder of merchants, he knew that he was not even serving the New York merchants so much as he was serving Grant. He relied upon the President to defend him from the revenge of one who openly practised rapacity in the President's name. For once, he declined to heed the threat of Leet, that unless he got all he wanted he would have another Collector. He had overrated Grant's sagacity. He was removed. Murphy was appointed in his stead, and from that time Colonel Leet has had all he wanted, and the thing goes on to this day, despite two successive exposures by Committees of Congress. Can any comment be needed upon these facts to show with what a vulgar eye the President regards his high office and all other offices? They are to him the mere means of putting money in the pockets of his favorites; and yet there are people claiming intelligence who talk about the President having "adopted" Civil Service Reform!

A FREE PRESS.

Mr. Greeley has written the following manly letter:

> TRIBUNE OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 17.—I decline decidedly to ask my friends to furnish money to sustain a newspaper in Washington. I do not consider this a legitimate political expenditure. If the people will not support newspapers that favor my election, they must get along without them as they may.
>
> HORACE GREELEY.

This letter indicates, even more strongly than platforms and resolutions, the spirit with which Mr. Greeley will administer the Government. At this moment the country witnesses the disgusting fact of several hundred newspapers edited or owned by men subsidized by Federal offices. There are two of them in this city. Every office-holder is a witness to the further disgusting fact that he has to contribute largely of his legitimate salary to support these organs of the Administration. Mr. Greeley tells a truth, to which the whole country will respond, that the people can get along without newspapers which depend for support upon levies upon office-holders and candidates; and the people will rejoice that, when he is elected, he will break up the demoralizing practice.

Since Greeley's nomination, one man, who was owner of a controlling share in seven newspapers in this State, made a handsome profit by selling them all to an agent of the Grant office-holders. The money was extorted from the public funds. The same thing prevails all over the country.

The country will welcome Mr. Greeley's letter on this subject as a guarantee that one of the first acts of his official life will be to make the American press free, by severing it entirely from the thraldom of Government subsidy. As the people can get along without a subsidized press, so they can get along without a Government which depends for support upon a press maintained at the public cost from the taxes paid by the people.

THE HEALY SLOUGH AGAIN.

It is safe to say that the entire population of this city is now tolerably well acquainted with the Healy Slough. Those who have not read of it have smelled it. The Mayor, the Board of Public Works, the Board of Health, and the general public, all agree in pronouncing it an intolerable nuisance; and the entire medical faculty unite in the declaration that its foul gases are loading the air with poison, and endangering the health of the city; and yet no definite progress has been made in abating it, and, day after day, the rendering-establishments add to its filth, and increase the chances of pestilence. It has been brought before the authorities repeatedly, and in various forms. The Board of Public Works has shifted the responsibility upon the Board of Health, and *vice versa*. The Mayor has been fertile in expedients, which have failed to work. The Board of Health, after being pressed into a corner, tried to get out, upon the plea that they had no money; but the City Attorney has informed the Board that the Council has the undoubted right to make an appropriation for such a purpose. It is then decided to take away Reid & Sherwin's permit; and here another obstacle turns up,—Reid & Sherwin claiming that, even if their permit is taken up, it will not affect them at all, as they have a contract which runs until 1876. The city, therefore, finds itself in this predicament, that, while every person in it, except Messrs. Reid & Sherwin, concede that the slough is a public nuisance, and is endangering the lives of the whole community, still there is apparently no means of abating it. It seems to us, however, that there is a very simple way out of this difficulty. If the city authorities were foolish enough to make any such contract with this firm, then let them forfeit the contract, and pay such damages as a jury shall assess, if no other escape can be found. This is probably all that Reid & Sherwin want, as we understand that there is very little profit in the rendering business. There are thousands of citizens who would willingly help defray such damages, and the property-owners whose property in that vicinity is incalculably damaged by these rendering-establishments, and would be worth a great deal more if they were removed, would also gladly assist any movement looking to their abatement. The nuisance can be suppressed in no other way. The idea of disinfecting the slough, as long as the rendering-establishments continue to empty their refuse into it, is simply absurd. It could only be accomplished by a perpetual torrent of carbolic acid. Abate the rendering-places and the main supply of poison is at once cut off, and the additional minor sources can be easily regulated.

As Messrs. Reid & Sherwin have deliberately taken issue with the whole city on the question whether their works are a nuisance or not, it is eminently proper to examine the public statement which they have made. They claim, first, that they have received no official notice that their permit has been revoked. This only shows that the parties who should have served notice upon them have been derelict in their duty, as sufficient time has elapsed for so doing since the passage of the resolution by the Council; and their statement, that it would make no difference to them if it had been served, is a gratuitous threat to the whole city, suffering from their selfishness, which is not relieved at all by the fact that they fall back upon a contract made seven years ago, and which has still four years to run. The charge that the complaints against their establishment are made from hostility to the firm, is almost too puerile for answer. The charge does not lie against them alone, but all the rendering-establishments. It is not made by particular individuals, but by the whole city, which suffers from the intolerable stench they cause. Those who are farther away have made more complaint than those who live in the immediate vicinity, because they are not intimidated by threats of personal violence, which have been offered to the latter by the employes of these establishments and by the butchers, if they made any complaint against them. There is no hostility to Messrs. Reid & Sherwin as business men; but there is a very decided hostility to the stench they are creating, and the sickness they are producing in this community. The statement that their establishment is not a nuisance is a matter of evidence, and will not be accepted upon the prejudiced decision of Messrs. Reid & Sherwin. The Board of Public Works, the Board of Health, and the other city authorities have examined it repeatedly, and pronounced it a nuisance. The Courts have virtually pronounced it so, by fining renderers who have been arrested for violations of the Health Ordinance. For years, the citizens of this city have pronounced it a nuisance and no person can be found in this city, except Messrs. Reid & Sherwin and their employes, who maintain a contrary opinion. Indeed, this impression is so firmly fixed in the minds of the people of this city that we doubt whether any considerable number of them will avail themselves of Messrs. Reid & Sherwin's invitation to drive out there and see their establishment and the Healy Slough. Lastly, Messrs. Reid & Sherwin claim that the cause of the stench is due to the city scavengers, who empty dead animals into the slough. The fact that the city scavengers do this is true, to a certain extent, but this is only a drop in the bucket. It may add to the stench of the rendering-establishments, but of itself would have little or no influence upon the health of the city. In closing his interview with the reporter of THE TRIBUNE, Mr. Sherwin virtually admitted everything which is laid to the charge of his establishment by saying that the only proper place, in his opinion, for slaughter-houses and rendering-establishments, was on the banks of the canal, which would carry away the offal down the Illinois River; and, with this tacit acknowledgment that the place is a nuisance, every one will agree.

There is only one way to suppress this nuisance, and that is to suppress the cause of the nuisance by abating the rendering-establishments. If any contracts stand in the way, then those contracts should be forfeited. They have been decided nuisances over and over again, officially and unofficially, and it now remains to be seen whether there is courage enough on the part of the city authorities to go ahead and do their plain duty. They will have no rest from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, at least, until they do that duty.

President Grant, in his interview with a New York *Herald* correspondent, says, concerning Horace Greeley:

> The truth about Greeley is, he has been always surrounding himself with men of disreputable character, and wanting to put them into important offices. I could not provide for all of them, and most of them I could not afford—the country could not afford—to put in any decent places. I had afterwards to remove, for incompetency or misconduct of some kind or other, almost *every man to whom I gave an appointment on his recommendation, such persons as Camp and Lamont, and those people.* One man (Ferguson) he Senate very properly, I believe, refused to confirm. Mr. Greeley would have filled the Civil Service with all the worthless men in the country, if I had let him; but I would not let him. That is the trouble.

On the other hand, the New York *Tribune*, in replying to the same charge simultaneously made in the New York *Times*, says:

> 1. There is a person named Camp who long ago owned some shares in the *Tribune*, and who still owes Mr. Greeley money borrowed about the time he sold his shares—say ten years ago.
>
> 2. Mr. Greeley never asked the President or any member of his Cabinet to appoint this or any other of his debtors to any office whatever.

On this showing both the *Times* and the President are challenged to produce from the Departments the proof of their assertions. The issue is a square one, and those who have raised it should meet it squarely.

Two Democrats have been found in Connecticut to fulfil the prediction made by the President's Private Secretary, that Democratic reinforcements in large numbers are coming up to Grant. These are Hon. Charles Atwater and Hon. Thomas H. Bond. Bond was a Breckinridge Democrat, has been a State Senator, and candidate for Lieutenant Governor. These two Democrats cannot understand how anti-slavery men and pro-slavery men, now that the slavery question is abolished, can vote together on new political issues, such as Civil Service Reform, Amnesty, and Revenue Reform, without being guilty of perfidious treachery to their former convictions. They think it is the Democratic National Convention that has sold out the party to the Liberal Republicans. So, in order not to be sold out, they join the Grant Republicans. Probably they judge rightly which party will be the most conservative of abuses, and therefore most like the company they have heretofore kept.

We have received the first number of the *True Republican*, of Cambridge, Henry County, Illinois. It will support the ticket of the Liberal party. Mr. Eric Johnson, the well-known Swede, will edit it, and it is sure to count very many of his countrymen among its subscribers. Its scathing indictment of Henry Wilson's Know-Nothingism shows that our foreign-born citizens are not inclined to forget that part of the candidate's career. The *True Republican* will aid in increasing the majority that Illinois will give for Horace Greeley and Honesty.

Republicans of Lee County.

In 1870 the Republican vote of Dixon, Lee County, was 372; and in 1871 it was 376. The Democratic vote was 162. Below we publish a call for a Liberal Republican organization, signed by 58 Republicans of Dixon. We are informed that the same feeling for Greeley prevails among the Republicans in all the other towns of that county, rendering it certain that Lee will give a majority for the Greeley ticket in November:

> THE CALL.
>
> We believe that the platform of principles adopted by the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and the nomination of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown as the candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, are the best that could be made, and that all patriotic citizens should unite to elect the candidates there nominated; and, in order to overthrow the present incompetent Administration, and its many corrupt rings, we call upon the Republicans of Lee County to meet at the Court House in Dixon, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 18th day of July, 1872, to organize for the campaign.
>
John F. Hutchinson,	C. Becker,
William Uhl,	T. H. Bonnace,
Jas H. Preston,	F. J. Richardson,
John Boardman,	John H. Moore,
John McKinstry,	Herman Miller,
John G. Feick,	E. D. Fisher,
Henry F. Bonzer,	James Geer,
William Dysart,	E. J. Hollenbeck,
Levi Gaston,	J. G. McClamant,
D. W. Batey,	Geo. W. Trouth,
A. G. Myers,	T. McFarlin,
G. W. Bartow,	Frank J. DuFour,
F. B. Peck,	Joseph Gardner,
H. J. Trefler,	John F. Taylor,
O. A. Webb,	Chas. Griswold,
W. M. Kennedy,	John J. Lechliter,
J. J. Gilbert,	J. J. Gilbert,
John V. Eustace,	J. Mostoller,
J. L. Orvis,	E. Duis,
A. L. Fisher,	Joseph Spak,
D. Knapp,	A. Abrens,
Adam King,	F. Beilzenthal,
J. F. Adams,	Yaule Duis,
Jacob Armstrong,	George Origiesen,
J. F. Beck,	H. L. Strothmann,
Jonathan Lint,	Jacob Ehinger,
W. W. Olney,	Jacob Armstrong, Jr.,
Wm. Reed,	C. Durkes,
A. Barth,	J. Hunger,
J. H. Simpson,	C. H. Dietrich,
J. B. Adams,	Henry Reinhardt,
W. H. Cope,	Johann P. Burhenn,
Wm. Blackman,	H. W. Rassle,
B. Faerber,	Geo. N. Fouse,
G. W. Mingle,	Henry Sanders,
Frederick Derren,	Orton Reinhart,
Jacob Levan,	J. B. Mingle,
Geo. Klingenberg,	H. Bixby,
Lichrad Jansen,	Albert Preston,
	Adam S. Mynard,
	Geo. Bicaber,
	Geo. Kleber,
	Christian Claassen,
	John Origiesen,
	Frank Reuken,
	Frederick Specht,
	Augustus Lueemann,
	Geo. Origiesen, Sr.

The majority report of the Senate Committee on the New York Custom House has been printed. Its author is Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut. This is the way in which he tries to whitewash the practice of laying assessments for political purposes on the salaries of Government officials:

> The Committee can entertain no doubt that in the experience of political parties, as in that of religious denominations, money is sometimes needed. There can be no doubt that members of the party, as well as members of the church, are often asked to contribute to such needs. They see no reason why those who draw salaries may not as properly be invited to contribute as those who do not. The Committee has no serious apprehension that either the members of the Republican party or the members of any Christian church will often contribute beyond their ability, or beyond the requirements of the public good.

No man is "invited to contribute" every man is arbitrarily assessed a certain percentage on his salary, and loses his place if he refuses to pay it. If the clergyman and deacons of Senator Buckingham's Congregational church should *force* him to give them every year whatever part of his income they chose to demand, the cases would be parallel. As it is, they are not; and the Senator knows it. This nefarious practice of levying assessments has done much to corrupt the Civil Service; and the Senator knows it. Nevertheless, party prevails over principle. He lends his hitherto honored name to this bold, but vain, attempt to conceal enormous frauds.

In a labored article the *Potsdam Agency* of this city tries to show that the President who has bought its support is in no way responsible for the crimes of carpet-bag rule. Such an attempt must be in vain. If the United States Courts had done their duty, the reign of theft would have been over long since. When indictments have been found against notorious scoundrels, Grant has sided with the latter, and punished the Federal officials for doing their duty. Witness his interference in Arkansas and Texas, where United States Attorneys were dismissed, and their places filled with the very persons whom the men under indictment for fraud urged. In both States the new Attorneys let the rogues escape. It is this power of packing United States Courts that has given the carpet-baggers their success; and, for this, Grant, and Grant alone, is responsible. Again; see in behalf of whom the President has interfered with State politics. He has supported Spencer in Alabama, Holden, and now Caldwell, in North Carolina, Scott in South Carolina, Clayton in Arkansas, Davis in Texas, and Casey in Louisiana,—arrant adventurers every one of them. The only prominent member of the guild who is against him is Warmoth. The others stand by him, as a man. It is a mutual league, of offence and defence. They aid him because he has steadily aided them; and yet we are gravely assured that he has no responsibility for their misdeeds. A President's see the whole South systematically robbed for years; he aids the robbers with bayonets, and Gatling guns, and revenue-cutters; he gives them the lower Federal offices to serve as bribes; he packs the United States Courts for them,—and he is not responsible for their sins!

POLITICAL.

Gustavus A. Koerner is not the Liberal candidate for Governor of Illinois.

—The call for a Greeley meeting at La Crosse, Wis., is signed by 145 Republicans who voted for Grant.

—The Milwaukee *News* says a joint meeting of the Liberal and Democratic State Committees of Wisconsin will be held in Milwaukee, Aug. 1, to nominate a Greeley Electoral ticket.

—O. M. Tyler, of Waukesha, Wis., Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has declared for Greeley.

—The Grand Haven (Mich.) *Union*, a Republican paper these ten years, has substituted the Greeley for the Grant ticket, and urges the people of Michigan to give Greeley their Electoral ticket.

—It is rumored that the Hon. S. D. Hastings, formerly State Treasurer of Wisconsin, supports Greeley.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

—The Hon. George B. Smith, of Middletown, is spoken of for Congress in the Second Wisconsin District, on the Liberal ticket.

—There are now eight Republican papers in Minnesota supporting Greeley, and twenty-four with Post Offices supporting Grant.

—Judge William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, the Republican nominee for Congress in the new Eighth Ohio District, was a Representative of the old Fourth District from 1865 to 1871. Representatives Shellabarger and McKinney reside within the bounds of the new Eighth, which has been made on the basis of 3,500 Republican majority for Governor, last year.

—Moses K. Armstrong, of Yankton (Democrat), is the Liberal nominee for re-election to Congress as the Delegate of Dakota Territory. The Republican nominee is W. W. Brookings.

—A New York telegram of the 18th says:

> A. T. Stewart, who has heretofore been supposed to be in favor of the re-election of Grant, to-day enclosed a substantial check, preferring Greeley, by sending his check for $20,000 to the Democratic National Executive Committee.

—Sumner's letter to Resvis, of St. Louis, dated June 27, and lately given out for publication, was written in 1871, when Greeley was on his way to the Texas State Fair, and not in 1872. It was occasioned by Resvis writing Sumner to declare then for Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency.

—Mr. Scammon's Chicago newspaper says: "The Greeleyites are experiencing some difficulty in raising money for campaign purposes." This would not be the case if the Greeleyites, like their Granites, were disposed to steal it.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

—A writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette* charges that Horace Greeley was an accomplice of old John Brown. We hope the *Gazette* will prove this, for it ought to make Mr. Greeley a good many votes in the Western Reserve.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

—The candidacy of the following gentlemen (Greeley supporters) for Congress, in Kentucky, is undisputed: Second District, John Young Brown, of Henderson; Fifth, Dr. E. D. Standiford, of Louisville; Sixth, William E. Arthur, of Covington; Seventh, James B. Beck, of Lexington; Ninth, George M. Adams, of Barbourville. In the First District, Ed. Crossland, present member, and Colonel John Martin, late editor of the Paducah *Kentuckian*, are on the stump for the Greeley nomination. In the Fourth District, William B. Read, present member, has several competitors, including J. Proctor Knott, ex-member. In the Eighth there is a sharp triangular contest. In the Tenth, John D. Young, ex-member, is the only prominent candidate, though John M. Rice, the present member, may enter the field with some strength. Election in November.

—Rezekiah S. Bundy, who served one term in Congress by election in 1864, is the Republican nominee in the new Eleventh District of Ohio, Republican in last year's vote by 1,400 majority.

—A few evenings ago a test vote was taken among the printers employed in the *Commercial* news-room. Out of forty-four votes, thirty-eight were recorded for the "Boss" printer of the *Tribune* and six for Grant. A similar vote taken in the *Enquirer* news-room revealed thirty-nine friends of Horace and nine of Ulysses.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

—William J. Fowler, the political editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Express*, a Grant organ, has withdrawn from that paper, and announces his purpose to support Greeley.

—John G. Saxe, the poet and scholar, will take the stump for Greeley. He is spending the summer at Saratoga Springs.

—The Indiana Democratic State Committee will meet at Indianapolis, next Wednesday, to fill the place of Lieutenant Governor on the Liberal ticket, vice Washington C. De Pauw, of New Albany, declined. Mr. De Pauw, in his letter of declination, says he has neither the time nor the inclination for politics, but honestly hopes for the success of the ticket.

—The Springfield and Jacksonville District (Twelfth Illinois) gave 1,880 Democratic majority in 1868, and is good now for several thousand for Greeley. While, therefore, the majority are disturbed by the rivalry of eager aspirants, the minority find their best men reluctant to run. It is even said that Shelby M. Cullom declines.

—Dr. McDill, at present Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Madison, is said to have the inside track for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Eighth Wisconsin District.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

—In the town of Chaska, Carver County (which usually polls 150 Republican votes, Chaska can only be found one pronounced Grant man,—Lucien Warner, the Nasby of the place. Carver County, we are assured, is good for from 1,300 to 1,400 majority for Greeley, Brown, and Reform.—*St. Paul Pioneer*.

—Levi Shumway, one of the guards of the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, refusing to join a Grant and Wilson Club, has been discharged.—*Detroit Tribune*.

—Grant had the African vote here probably, but we are not so confident of the Germans: at present they seem quite decidedly for Greeley. The Democrats very generally go for Greeley.—*Kalamazoo Letter in Detroit Tribune*.

—Congressman Dunnell, of Minnesota, will be orator when his native town of Buxton, York County, Maine, celebrates the centennial anniversary of its incorporation, Aug. 14.

—Old John Harper *did* name his famous horse in honor of the post Longfellow; or rather, Dr. Weldon suggested that name, and also that the other colt be named Lyttleton, in honor of the English jurist.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Liberalism in Linn County, Iowa.

LINNS, Linn Co., Iowa, July 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: I saw a letter in the *Journal* some time ago, stating that there were not six Liberal Republicans in this county. As we had a little consultation at Marion to-day with reference to calling a County Convention on the 27th, I had an opportunity to compare notes with others friendly to the election of Greeley and Brown. We feel confident that, in six townships which cast about three-fifths of the votes of the county, there are now over 500 Greeley Republicans. I have no information from the remaining townships. The Democracy are taking very kindly to Old Honesty. G. W. Jones has few disciples among them.

P. J. FISHER.

Politics in Southern Kansas.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: The Liberal campaign has fairly opened in Southern Kansas, and, judging from reports, the same is true of that part of the State north of us. On the night of the 11th we had a lively out-door ratification meeting. With speeches, fireworks, music, bonfires, and firing of anvils, the ball opened as if it was intended to lead the Grantites a merry chase. The dangerous heresy to the Grant people that this was a fight between the People and the Politicians, was loudly proclaimed.

One of the many violent hands of the Administration has been laid upon the settlers just east of us, in the counties of Labette, Neosho, and Allen, which took the homes from 178 settlers, and gave their lands to the Railroad Companies. This was done by Delano, who treated the settlers on the Cherokee Neutral Lands in the same manner. The feeling among the settlers is bitterly intense, and the people over here on the Osage Diminished Reserve sympathize with them strongly. The result will be to give Greeley a rousing vote in these parts.

The Grant men are discouraged at the way the campaign has opened, while the Liberals are very enthusiastic, and go to work with a hearty will. This county (Montgomery) will give a handsome majority for the Old Wood-Chopper. Three strong Greeley and Brown Clubs are already organized; two papers are with us, both ably edited, and two or three old-fashioned barbecues are to be held at different points in the county. If Grant is relying on other States for election as he does on this, some one will get left in the White House while he is down on the beach having a good time with Tom Murphy and Chamberlain.

GIPSY.

Greeley Club at Morris, Ill.

MORRIS, Ill., July 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Greeley and Brown Club, over 100 strong, has been organized here for the campaign. The officers are: James W. Lawrence, Republican, President; D. W. Barry and John Barr, Democrats, and B. F. Hall, Republican, Vice Presidents; G. B. Armstrong, Corresponding, and C. McBride, Recording Secretary. Everything looks prosperous here, and we shall have a rousing meeting on the 19th, to hear Trumbull, Caton, and Norton. Look out for a big landslide in Grundy. Greeley and Reform are the Watchword, and Victory the prize.

F. A. ARMSTRONG, Corresponding Secretary.

Liberalism at LaGrange, Ind.

LAGRANGE, Ind., July 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Four months since, when I publicly indorsed the Missouri call for the Cincinnati Convention, I supposed that I stood alone here; at all events, everybody else was silent in their approbation, and hosts of them were loud in their denunciation. I did not know whether I should have

> Any partner in distress,
> Or comrade through the wilderness.

But, as a soldier of a political cross, I went forward: I labored patiently; I endured the shame; I received daily the anathemas and the sneers, the taunts and the jibes of many who could not admit the idea that this was a free country, in which every man was permitted to do his own thinking, keep his own conscience, and act accordingly. They said our action at Cincinnati excited a "broad grin" all over the land. A change has come over the grinners. They inhabitants are getting sour, the last few months are turned down, and grief and rage alternately fix over their hitherto serene countenances.

My friend, General Tom Browne, candidate for Governor, has been here, and addressed us on behalf of Grant & Co. My old acquaintance, Oliver P. Morton, is coming on the same errand. The Grantites see signs up this way which give them sorrow and dismay.

Oh for a soul-reviving word from John M. Palmer, and Lyman Trumbull, and Cassius M. Clay, among us! Can't we hear their honest, patriotic faces, and hear the logic, and eloquence, and truth which fall from their lips, right here, in Lagrange Town? Tell them this county is going to roll up 2,000 votes. A little leaven sometimes leaveneth the whole lump, and our kind of leaven is mighty good to "set the dough arisin'."

Ninety-nine and a half of every hundred Democrats here will vote for Greeley and Brown. Oh! the Ides of October and November are big with joyous hopes, and Peace, Purity, and Prosperity will then crown the whole country. Let us Greeley and Reformers "wait," for the day is coming. Yours hastily,

F. P. GRIFFITH.

TO THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS OF LA GRANGE COUNTY.

The undersigned, impressed with the truth and importance of the platform of principles promulgated by the Cincinnati Convention, and desiring the success of the nominees thereof, in view of the fact that those standard-bearers of our principles have been indorsed by the Baltimore Convention, do hereby respectfully desire that you will assemble at the county seat, on Saturday, the 27th day of July, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the transaction of business necessarily connected therewith.

Wm. S. Boyd, Francis P. Griffith, J. G. Beecher, R. S. Hubbard, George Fletcher, William Hill, Arbor Crane, John H. Taylor, Sterling F. Harding, Oliver Lamprman, John Smith, Joseph D. Kerr, Sam. K. Rulick, J. B. Wade, and S. E. Beans.

Greeley Meeting at Wyanet, Ill.

WYANET, Ill., July 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A rousing Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held in Neff's Hall last evening. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. William Titterington, who nominated General Neff then came forward and made a short speech, which was crisp and right to the point. Remarks were also made by Messrs. Brown, Thomas, and other prominent Liberals, which met with much applause. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout. This place will give Greeley and Brown a large majority.

LIBERAL.

Greeley Meeting at Urbana, Ill.

URBANA, Ill., July 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last night we had a Liberal ratification meeting, the largest political meeting of the season. Rousing speeches were made by B. M. Davies, Joe Somers, W. B. Coffman, and Joshua Dickerson, ex Mayor of Champaign City. Frank Hulett and John R. Bingham were expected, but were detained on account of the rain. You will hear good news from Champaign County between now and November next. Yours,

A. J. DEPUE.

Liberalism in LaSalle County, Ill.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Put down LaSalle County at 1,000 majority for Greeley and Brown. Mendota gave Grant 200 majority. In November his majority will be a — quantity. We have 100 Liberal Republicans, and each week adds to the number. The Democrats will poll as full a vote for Greeley as they have ever done for any candidate.

REPUBLICAN.

Grant and Greeley at Elgin, Ill.

ELGIN Ill., July

WASHINGTON.

Contrabands Archives--
They Show No Political
Significance.

Grim Grey--Largest Yield
Since 1868.

POLITICAL.

(Continued from the First Page.)

should get the nomination, as Kane County had the Congressman in the person of Mr. Farnsworth, for many years, and as a question of county they should give the place to Winnebago. Both were good men, and whichever one was nominated would be elected. [Applause.] He moved they proceed to a formal ballot.

Mr. Maloney rose to inquire how Mr. Bronson stood on the tariff question, for Mr. Greeley had solemnly agreed to bow to the will of Congress, and he wanted to send to Congress a man who was opposed to protection. [Applause.]

Mr. Waldo was a Revenue Reformer himself, and when he spoke last to Mr. Bronson, that gentleman told he was for a tariff for revenue only. [Applause.]

Mr. Wells, of Kane, advocated the nomination of Mr. Stoughton.

It was announced that a mistake had been made in the informal count, seven instead of four votes having been cast by Winnebago for Bronson. The true result was, Bronson 24½, Stoughton, 19. Patton 4.

The formal ballot was taken, resulting as follows:

Republican—Kane,—Bronson 24, Stoughton 24. Winnebago—Bronson 2, Stoughton 2, Boughton, 2, McHenry—Bronson 2, Stoughton 2. DeKalb—Stoughton 4.

Democratic—Kane—Stoughton 7; Winnebago—Bronson 4; Boone—Stoughton 1; McHenry—Bronson 3, Stoughton 2; DeKalb—Bronson 6.

Total—Bronson 39, Stoughton 36.

Mr. Tiekner, of Winnebago, moved that the nomination of Seymour G. Bronson be made unanimous, which motion was carried with applause.

Mr. Bartlett moved that a Committee of one from each District on Resolutions be appointed. The motion was adopted, and the following were appointed: H. H. Waldo, James S. Tickner, of Winnebago; P. S. Maloney, W. D. Sewall, of Boone; Richard Bishop, Mefferey; William C. Kimball, Kane; Moses Dean, DeKalb.

The Convention then went into joint session and co-operated in perfect harmony.

There was a very large attendance, and much enthusiasm. The nomination was received with applause. The present Mayor of Rockford, where he is held in high esteem.

GREELEY RATIFICATION MEETINGS AT MORRIS, ILL.—SPEECHES BY SENATOR TRUMBULL, D. H. PINNEY, OF WILL COUNTY, JUDGE NORTON OF CHICAGO, AND OTHERS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Morris, Ill., 19.—The Greeley ratification meeting which was held here to-day, is pronounced by all except the office holders to have been a perfect success. About 12 o'clock a large number of farmers commenced coming into town, showing that although in the midst of harvest they are deeply interested in the great conflict being waged between the two political parties. Judges Trumbull and Norton, with a large party from Joliet, arrived in the noon train from Chicago, and were heartily welcomed at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, headed by the brass band from Seneca. At 8 o'clock Judge Trumbull commenced to speak, though his voice was in a bad condition from speaking so much during the day. His efforts as regards both style and argument, for about two hours he kept the earnest attention of his audience. Personalities, of which there was in no glittering generalities, but preaching well-known principles in a manner. He asked the audience to disabuse their minds of a prejudice, to listen calmly to his arguments, and so decide as between Grant and Greeley. He claimed to be an earnest advocate of true Republican principles, but that the Administration of General Grant had stolen the beautiful livery of the Republican party to serve the devil of Corruption in. He was a liberal Republican, because he could not, in justice to himself, remain in the party of Grant. He traced the history of the party from its formation, showing how it had been organized for the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the war to a successful issue, but since it was unable to accomplish reforms, because the party as now controlled, he must work outside of the party, appealing to the people. He reviewed the party scandals of the Grant Republicans, showing that not one of the charges had been satisfactorily met, but that all had been faithfully collected, by the commission appointed by Gen. Grant to investigate the whiskey frauds, in which a million and a half dollars, Collector Casey, of New Orleans, has been using public money for the most notorious purposes. The money, appropriated for the Modoc war, has been properly applied. Illegal claims have been paid, and great discrepancies exist. The account of Secretary Boutwell, of the Department of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States show reasons for believing that fraud exists in the Administration of our Government. Boutwell's financial policy is unwise, to say the least. There is no necessity for forcing large sums of money locked up in the Treasury. His course in connection with the syndicate was a gross violation of the law, and his course in relation generally toward certain bankers as to make his conduct appear very bad.

Many other strong points were made by the speaker, who was plentifully provided with documents to prove his statements. His speech made a deep impression, and will result in many additions to the Liberal cause.

Judge Trumbull was followed by D. H. Pinney, of Will County, who spoke in a vein of humor, and yet with much force.

Judge Caton was expected, but, on account of sickness, could not be present. His son, Arthur Caton, however, took the stand and made a very effective speech.

After several enthusiastic cheers, the meeting adjourned to meet this evening, when Judge Norton, of Chicago, Judge Caton and Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Joliet, will speak in the Court House Square.

The Greeley movement is strong here, and is becoming stronger every day.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Secretary Boutwell, attended by Frank Howe and three other Special Agents of the Treasury Department, returned at night from his North Carolina trip. He left Raleigh until early next week, when he will go North for the summer. He believes the Administration party will carry the State by a good majority. Persons who came on the same boat, and who attended two of his meetings say they were the smallest that have been held where any special attempt was made to secure a crowd.

Senator Sumner has received a letter from Sanders, the colored Maryland Grant Elector, in which he says the Democrats are making the strongest effort that the Conservatives will carry the election, so forthwith Reese, triumphantly. The letter has been shown to the President, and it he were a white man, and that he is succeeding in dividing the colored vote.

Ex-Governor Vance writes here in the most hopeful spirit, and says he cannot doubt the election of Judge Merrimon. The county, as a rule, is improving in Democracy, and a grand victory will be won by the Liberals.

It is reported that ex-President Johnson will make two or three speeches in North Carolina before the close of the campaign. He has been invited specially to the speeches of Boutwell, he having taken occasion in one of his speeches to attack Mr. Johnson unfairly.

In Washington there was no subject that has any interest except the campaign in that State. There is nothing else talked of, and there is the utmost anxiety to obtain any facts which exist in forming a judgment as to the result of the election. From Texas Republicans here fabulous sums of money have been sent forward by the Grant people, who are beginning to admit that the result is very doubtful. No State election within the past six years has created the interest that which the North Carolina campaign excites in this city.

A NUMBER OF POLITICAL INTERVIEWS IN NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Quite a number of political interviews appear to print to-day. Simon Cameron assumes the affirmative toward Colonel Forney. Senator Harlan ventilates his faith in Greeley's re-election. Grace Greenwood talks of Greeley. Illinois Delegates at the Administration parliament, Governor Miller, the poet, goes strong for Greeley. Cameron deserts Scattered to be a second Lincoln, Forney's opposition is due to a resentful exposure of Forney's connection with Bob Evans. Brooks, Forney, he said, supports Grant in a wishy-washy sort of way, but it is believed he will find some

(Continued from the First Page.)

support was much smaller than last week. Still Eastern dealers were bidding for good leaves, for which they paid the full market price. The supply up to to-day reached 340 cases, the average quality of the cables being good, and the market closed firm.

Sheep and Lambs—Not much have arrived since Monday. The market is well supplied with both sheep and lambs, and the demand is good. Prices are about the same as last week.

Milch Cows and Calves—The demand is about equal to the supply, and prices are unchanged. Three car-loads were received. Two hundred and seventy calves were received, but were all sent forward in first hands.

Hogs—One hundred and thirty-four car-loads were received, but there being no demand here they are fed and sent forward in first hands.

Horses—The demand has been good and prices firm. Twelve car-loads were received, which found a ready sale.

FOREIGN.

Attempted Assassination of the King and Queen of Spain.

Proceedings Before the Arbitration Board at Geneva.

Precautions Taken in England Against the Introduction of the Rinderpest.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 19.—At midnight last night an attempt was made to assassinate the King and Queen of Spain, whose carriage was fired upon as they passed.

They were captured. The King and Queen were driving home from the Palace Garden when the would-be assassins fired upon them. Neither was hurt, however. There is immense excitement in the city.

LATER.—The assailants of the carriage containing the King and Queen comprised a party of five men, who were conveniently posted in Royal street. One of the assailants was immediately killed by an attendant of the Royal party. The greatest indignation is everywhere expressed at the cowardly deed. The tranquility of the city is undisturbed, although when accounts of the affair began to be generally circulated there was much excitement.

Crowds gathered in the neighborhood where the attack had been made, and at 8 o'clock in the morning almost the entire population of Madrid was hastening through the streets. Their Majesties were safely passed during the day, and the excitement which ensued upon the attack and brief conflict with the assassins. When quiet was restored, the Ministry, etc., they proceeded to the palace, where they now are, receiving members of the Ministry, civil and military authorities of the city, and deputations from the people. All classes are enthusiastic in their rejoicings over the failure of the murderous attack. The Queen will visit Santander before setting out in pursuance of a previously formed determination.

MADRID, July 19.—The King and Queen assisted at a "Te Deum" in the Royal Chapel to-day. The King looked remarkably well. Passing the streets and was cheered enthusiastically by the people. All classes are hastening to show their loyalty to and sympathy for the King. Another crowd to day attempted to take the assassins out of jail and shoot them, but a strong force of police interposed and the attempt failed. Many arrests have been made, and the police are actively progressing into the circumstances of the attempted assassination. There is no doubt that the assailants will be executed. The trial will occur according to the utmost rigor of the law.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 19.—It is reported that Parliament will be prorogued on the 13th of August.

The Grenadiers Band are to give a series of concerts at Liverpool. They return from America on the 29th inst., and the enthusiasm at their reception there.

The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool for Quebec, has put into Cork Harbor in distress. The pioneers of a colony which it is proposed to establish in Minnesota.

Richard F. Burton, the celebrated traveller and explorer, has been appointed to succeed the late Charles Lever as British Consul at Trieste.

In the House of Commons, this evening, W. E. Forster stated that the disease known as rinderpest had appeared among cattle on board a vessel from Archangel. He should like to have seen the Council had deemed it prudent to issue an order excluding Russian cattle from British ports.

THE ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 19.—Great precautions have been taken to secure secrecy in the proceedings of the Board. The English party, in consequence, refuse to go into any society. A number of ladies have sent a congratulatory address to Count Sclopis.

No session of the Board of Arbitration until a day's rest. The Board will meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock. All the members of the Board were present. The English and American counsel were engaged at the session of the Board yesterday, and until a late hour last night, in preparing their pleadings. It is supposed that the session of the Board will be devoted to the hearing of the responsibility of England, which Lord Tenterden denies. The Court adjourned until Monday.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, July 18.—Military operations unimportant, owing to a want understanding between Generals Trevinos and Mouteon. Mouteon, General Trevinos at Monclova, to await the result of negotiations at the City of Mexico, looking to the pacification of the country without further hostilities.

General Mouteon reviewed the Government forces at Monterey, 3,000 strong. He is expected here, with an escort, to arrange to supply his army from this point.

It is stated that telegraph communication will be shortly opened to the City of Mexico, there being no obstructions. The line is being repaired.

INDIANA.

A Deputy Postmaster's Peculations—A Respectable Family in Trouble.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—The community was astonished, to-day, to learn that Colonel J. F. Wood, Assistant Postmaster General, had proved a defaulter to the amount of $6,000. Investigation showed that he reported stamps on hand which were not in the safe, but as he had control of these matters nothing could be suspected. In May last an examination was made of his accounts, the suspicions of the Postmaster having been aroused. They were found to be right, with the exception that a balance was due him. His circumstances were explained to the satisfaction of the examiners, and the matter dropped. At the close of the quarter it was found that he was a defaulter for about $4,000, $310 of which was due to Louisville and $4,000 to Indianapolis. Inventory of stamps on hand at the time of the defalcation was accurately determined. Colonel Holloway made good the amounts, and the matter was hushed up. Until May 25th. This is the only speech he will make during the campaign, east of the Rocky Mountains.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—A petition is being circulated and numerously signed, asking the Democratic State Convention to call a Democratic Convention on the Democratic ticket in place of DePauw, resigned.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Delano concluded his speech at Alexandria, Va., last night, by arguing that Greeley, if elected, would place himself under obligations to the Democratic party; that in some degree, at least, he would be the exponent of the principles of that party, and that it could not be otherwise, unless Greeley designed to desert and abuse the confidence which the Democratic party had bestowed on him. Greeley was incapable of such treachery, and therefore the conclusion was inevitable that his Administration would, in some degree at least, be shaped in accordance with Democratic ideas and principles.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 19.—A very large Republican meeting was held here this evening. Speeches were made, songs sung, and a Grant and Wilson Club, with over 500 members organized. It was the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting held in this city for many years.

OHIO.

Horrible Accident—Killed While On Guarding.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., July 19.—A young man named Marshall, son of Squire Marshall, residing some three or four miles southeast of Lima, met with a terrible accident this forenoon, by which he lost his life. He was in Mr. E. Billings' pasture and started through a narrow passage by the saw, some of the teeth of which caught in his clothing, throwing him on the saw which caught him in an angling manner from the right shoulder to the left knee, laying bare the bones of the thorax. The spectacle was a shocking sight to witness. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but was powerless to render any assistance. He died in a very short time.

Garrett DuBois, a young man, 18 years of age, living near Waynetown, was out running yesterday, and while holding the gun under his right arm, with the muzzle nearly in the breast, the hammer was struck against a log or some hard substance, bursting the cap, and discharging the whole load of shot into his arm, ranging upwards into the shoulder. He is being alone in the woods, with no assistance, came very near bleeding to death. After getting assistance, he was too weak for the wound to be dressed. He died this afternoon.

A Brutal Murder.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—A special to the *Gazette* from Cedarville, Greene County, reports a deliberate murder, three miles southwest of that place, this morning. Thomas Grant was driving along on the road in a spring wagon, when an old man, Willis Alley, on horseback. After a few angry words, Grant picked up a musket, fired, and blew Alley's head to pieces. Grant was arrested. Both men were colored.

Obituary.

BANGOR, Me., July 19.—Ex-Congressman Thatcher, the oldest graduate of Harvard, and the oldest Mason of the United States, died last night, aged 95.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19—Beeves—There was a good attendance of Rhode Island, Connecticut, local, and country buyers at the opening of the market yesterday, who evidently expected to get cattle at last week's prices, but in this they were disappointed, as the reports from Buffalo showed a rise of from ½c to ¾c per cwt at that point, and buyers here asked a corresponding increase. This buyers were at first indisposed to give, but evenmally they paid it, as it was evident the supply of cattle in the

NEW YORK.

Excitement Among the Spanish Residents Over the Attempted Assassination of King Amadeus.

Movements of the New French Minister.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRESS ON THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Philadelphia *Press* and New York *Herald* are greatly disgusted by England's new demurrer at Geneva. Forney, who is claimed to have had confidential relations with Grant and Fish, is warlike. The *Herald* says: "England, by this stroke, seeks to cut down our claim for direct damages from $1,700,000,000 to $78,000,000, an amputation of only 95 per cent."

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

The Duke de Rosilles, the new French Minister to Washington, accompanied by the Duchess, arrived at the Brevoort House last evening, from the steamship St. Laurent. M. de Yermolaeff and M. Szerzyglelefe accompany the Duke as private secretaries, and Dr. Claude as Physician in Chief. A deputation of the French Legation at Washington arrived at the hotel this morning and tendered their respects. The party consisted of M. Le Comte de Montgaillard and M. Le Baron Brin. M. Gouverneu, from Shanghai, was also of the party. The Duke and suite remain quietly in the city to-day, contenting themselves with a drive through Central Park. The Duke will spend the heated term at Newport.

STOCKS.

The stock market was a little more active to-day in a few prominent speculative shares, but otherwise business was dull throughout financial circles. Pacific Mail advanced to 79½. North western to 74½, St. Paul common to 58¼, and Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central to 35¾. The decline in other shares was ¼ to ¾ per cent. On limited dealings ¼ to ½ per cent. Investment stocks were exceptionally weak, and ranged between 82½ and 90¾, with late afternoon dealings at 83½ to 83¾.

MONEY.

The money market continues abundantly supplied with capital seeking temporary investment. Early loans on call were 5 to 4 per cent, but late in the day rates receded 4 to 3 per cent. Common paper passes at 6 to 7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull to-day, but without any change in rates; 109¾@109¾ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 110¾@110¾ for sight.

GOLD

dull this afternoon at 114¼@114¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed dull and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 110½@112; Union Pacific first, 89½@90; land grants, 81½@82; incomes, 87½@87½.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry is fair for flour. The market is steady for fresh ground. Shipping extras are heavy and irregular for better grades. At the close the market was dull. Holders of wheat are generally firm, but buyers hold off, as room is scarce, and Liverpool lower. New not plenty, and quiet. The market closed dull and easier for spring, and firm for winter.

CORN

easier and unsettled; demand light.

To the Associated Press.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Marlow, a murderer, under sentence of death, left the Tombs this afternoon, seriously assaulted his jailor this morning, but was overpowered. He then attempted suicide by opening a vein in his leg. He is to be hung in a fortnight.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS at all ports to-day, 7,464 bales; same time last year, 10,856 bales; total for the year, 2,892,628 bales; last year, 3,702,864 bales. Exports for the week, 6,726 bales; same time last year, 11,506 bales; total for the year, 1,956,307 bales; last year, 3,017,929 bales. Stock at all the ports, 124,724 bales; last year, 183,114 bales. Receipts of cotton at Liverpool, 10,000 bales; American afloat for Great Britain, 85,000 bales; last year, 80,000 bales.

RAIL REPORTS.

Judge Pratt has refused the application for bail in the case of Mrs. Anderson and Dr. Irish, accused of causing the former's husband.

Comptroller Green has ordered the immediate payment of the Assembly bills.

Frederick Weyke, who surrounded the Court House to-day.

REWARD OFFERED.

A reward of $5,000 is offered for the capture of Ralph D. Hass, a wool broker, late of 22 Park place, who on the 1st of June disappeared with a large amount of money.

SPANISH CITIZENS EXCITED

The news of the attempted assassination of King Amadeus has created much excitement among the Spanish residents. It is said the leading Spaniards will hold a meeting this evening to express their congratulations on the King and Queen on their escape, and denouncing the authors of the attack.

Stokes states that he has every reason to believe that he will be let out on bail. He desires to go to Europe.

THE FRENCH BAND.

The band of the Garde Republicaine sail for home in the steamer Ville de Paris. A meeting of French residents is called to make arrangements to accompany them down the bay.

The Philadelphia *Press* denounces the alleged demand of the English that the cases of the confederate cruisers be referred to arbitration as an ill-founded, baseless demand. A demand evidently made with the intention of evading a clear point at issue, and to shift the case.

That the United States will submit to this crowning act of England's baseness cannot for a moment be supposed. Its people will not entertain, and we have the ability to maintain them, and if England persists in her present course she does it at her own peril."

Court Circular.

LONG BRANCH, July 19.—President Grant remains at his cottage, and is receiving visitors only on the lawn. Hamilton Fish and Orville E. Babcock congratulatory reports of the progress of the campaign. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Judge G. H. Woods, of Indiana; Major Fred Grant, son of the United States Army; Thomas Murphy, E. V. Bonnie, of Chicago, and a number of ladies dined with the President this evening.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.75@8.00. Wheat—Qd., $1.50@1.60; new, $1.40@1.45. Corn dull and drooping at 50c. Oats dull at 30@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; regular held at $13.50. Bulk of sides, 5½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear sides, 8½c. Hams, 12½@13c. Lard firm; steam, 8½c. Bulk meats active and higher, chiefly for clear rib; shoulders sold at 6½c; now held at 7c. Bacon—Sugar cured shoulders, 7½c; clear sides, 9½c; sugar cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard firm at 8½c. Bacon in good demand at full prices.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Trustees of the New York State Soldiers' Home met yesterday, and organized by electing the following permanent officers: President, General H. A. Barnum; Treasurer, General W. F. Rodgers; Secretary, Major D. C. Stoddard.

P. R. B. Smith, a well-known bookseller of Detroit, and one of its leading business men, was killed yesterday in the railroad accident at Pittsford, N. Y., which telescoped the smoking car of the Central train, in which he was sitting.

Railroad Lease.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Private advices from New York state that the meeting of the Directory of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in that city, yesterday, was very full of the Missouri River and its branches, giving to the former company some 600 additional miles of road.

Fashions at Longchamps.

Paris Correspondence New York World.

For the benefit of your lady readers let me attempt to sketch one or two of the most striking toilets of the grand Prix Sunday at Longchamps. I should like to have seen a first class medal given to the following: A skirt of blue faille, veiled in front with flounces of Alencon lace, each of which was surmounted with a stripe of Pompadour rose, embroidered in relief; it was gathered up in graceful waves by a girdle of Pompadour roses and a scarf of Alencon lace and rose faille, trimmed with plaited bows. A basque of the same material, ornamented with a bunch of maize, feathers, small ears of corn, and a tuft of roses. This was a lovely picture, of which it would be as difficult to convey an idea of the variety and still harmony of color, as it would be to describe the sunset glories of a Claude. One or two of Worth's well-known clients are deserving of the most honorable mention. His famous scissors fitted them with toilets, the very recollection of which makes one lay down the pen in despair at having to pick to pieces such beautiful dressmaking. "A tente Princesse tout honneur!" The Princesse de Metternich wore a black silk dress, the skirt of which was trimmed at the bottom with three destitched rounds embroidered with wreaths of white roses. Lapping over this skirt, an open jacket with Louis XIV. pockets, trimmed to match the skirt. The body was adorned with a large fichu of black gauze, twisted over with black and white lace, the ends of which were tied behind and fell on the skirt. The Princess was, and I believe still, one of the most intimate friends of the exiled Empress. She may now fairly lay claim to a succession which owes so much of its prestige to her own exquisite taste. She is emphatically the most Parisian foreigner of the many who adorn this bright city. There are few fetes which can be compared to hers for the brilliancy of its mise en scene, the entrain of the company, and splendid hospitality. After her, Worth carries off the second prize with the dress, or, as it should be more appropriately termed, the costume, he made for Mme. Alphonse de Rothschild. It is a poult blue silk, with a shell-shaped flounce. The tunique is nearly full of pendulent tears. On the skirt two large scarfs of blue crepe de chine, falling on either side, are fastened behind with a large bow of blue silk. The

(Continued from the First Page.)

bodice is covered with a fichu of blue crepe de chine. A word of unmixed praise must be said in favor of the toilet of the Marquise de Gallifet, whose toilet was, as usual, with the natural attraction of the fair person. It may be briefly described as a dress of lilac faille, looking as though it were powdered with white lace; a white straw bonnet trimmed with lilac ribbon and small daisies, which trailed over the cataract of fair hair falling down the wearer's back. I wish I might add a word of praise for the toilets of the numerous English sisters present, but that is a fallacy of those to imagine they will ever improve in that line. In horses England, you know, carried that Grand Prix day. Quant aux dames! I cannot congratulate them. They make of themselves figures like that of that extinct bird the dodo, and as for their heads, I can only say that they remind me of an elderly gentleman famous in infantine song:

By the side of a murmuring brook
An elderly gentleman sat,
On the top of his head was a wig,
On the top of his wig was his hat.

A naturally good-looking girl dyes her hair bronze, then brings a mat of golden tow, and on the top sticks two ounces of velvet, several metres of lace, a favorite flower or vegetable and the result is rather ridiculous.

LATEST FROM SAND KEY.

A Dreadful Catastrophe—Some Press Notices.

SAND KEY LIFE HOUSE, Fla.,
July the 11, 1873.

DEAR MISTER EDITOR:

The politiks of the period, in the sultry atmosfere of yesterday afternoon on this Key, was sukseeded by an unwonted agitashun. Bill Tompkins was a noodle of sum 4 hours in the Life-Line shed, alongside of Skipper Bang's pilot house, accompanyin each vessel as a nerve that gives it energy and causes it to discharge its functions. The exhaustion or paralysis of this system of nerves is the disease erroneously called cholera. The indication is a shrinking or shriveling of the ends of the fingers, by the small arteries ceasing to supply the usual quantity of blood to the surface, and a blueness of the skin caused by the absence of red blood, and secondary symptoms are the effect of the first; that is, the blood ceasing to flow to the surface accumulates in the viscera of the abdomen, and by distension gives rise to an effusion of the serous part of the blood, and this is what is termed rice-water discharges.

The body is supplied with three systems of nerves; those of the sentient system, of the muscular, and the circulation. We find a peculiar train of symptoms, the result of the derangement of either one of them; want of sensation, [illegible] and want of circulation.

The disease known as cholera is a derangement of that system, controling circulation, by which the blood ceases to circulate in the capillary or small vessels on the surface of the body. The consequence in the first place is a peculiar shrinking and corrugation of the skin, debility and, coldness. This may occur without any great distress, and the general health for some time at least. To illustrate this fact, many years ago I was introduced to a gentleman of the medical profession in New Orleans. On taking his hand it communicated a peculiar feeling, and looking at it, found he had the cholera and did not know it. I could not obtain any particulars. I saw his corpse next day. From this circumstance I am led to believe that a man may have the disease for hours, and perhaps days, without serious inconvenience to his health. But it produces no serious effect until it extends to the larger vessels; as it begins in the extremities of the nerves.

HENRY F. ROBERTS, M. D.

PITTSBURGH, June 27, 1873.

A Big Wedding.

Prince Liechtenstein was married on the 27th of June to Miss Fox, adopted daughter of Lady Holland. Archbishop Manning performed the ceremony, at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, in the presence of a large and distinguished circle, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Duke Pedro, and the Princess Mathilde. A considerable delay occurred in the arrival of the royal party, in whose absence the ceremony could not begin, and during this time the appearances of the bride's dressmaker, Mme. Elise, and her jewels were being conned with the deepest interest. Her costume, as well as that of the bridesmaids, was extremely rich and elegant, and relieved by feminine taste. A high dress of white silk, with a *pannier* of rich lace, and trimmings of orange blossoms and lilies, a wreath of orange blossoms on the head, which had been worn of the same flowers, made up the array of the bride. A pair of diamond earrings were the only jewels visible. The bridesmaids, six in number, were very simply attired in white garments, with satin stripes, demi-trains, dresses, with bonnets of the same material, white tulle veils, and pink oleanders. The bridesmaids were Miss Caroline Coventry, Lady Emily Fitzmaurice, Miss Powys, Miss Florence Herbert, of Llanarth, Eu Glendinning, and Miss Ponsonby. Each bridesmaid carried a bouquet of gay-colored flowers, and had pink blossoms or buds in the hair and at the throat, in the place of bonnets. Altogether the impression left both by bride and bridesmaids was one of extreme simplicity of attire. This was the more noteworthy from the extremely brilliant toilets of the guests. At last the heir-apparent and the Princess of [illegible] arrived, the most delicate admixture of color, passed slowly up, and took their position on the chairs reserved for them. The Princess wore a dress of the palest blue variegated by white and trimmed with white lace. Over this was a spencer or buckler of dark blue silk velvet, and these two hues—the most delicate sky and the richest Prussian blue—were harmonized throughout the costume. The ostrich feathers in the hat, or bonnet, were one of one of these shades and one of another, the trimmings throughout were blue and white, and the general effect was to set off the refined lovelifiness of the Princess to the utmost.

Very Sad.

A distressing heart story is in circulation in Washington. Miss Grundy gives the particulars, as follows: "A lady had two lovers who hated each other with an intense and bitter hatred. There were more reasons than one for this enmity. The lovers occasioned this state of affairs. There were violent political animosities and aggravations in addition. One of them, a soft-hearted, soft-headed creature, longed for a lock of his fair lady's hair. Now, not to be too severe on the customs of a by-gone generation, I must insist that there is nothing in my recollection of fashion quite so absurd in the list of love gifts commonly exchanged as a lock of hair. And in these days the dangerous as well, for you never know ——— but to my story. The lady for a long time denied the gift to her lover, but at last, one sunny day, tiring of repeated refusal, she suddenly relented and promised it. A short time afterward lover No. 2 called. He has a fine suit of hair, and my lady who has her own, looked at her, playfully lifts her scissors, and first praising the dark wavy curls which he tosses back as he wipes from his brow the moisture produced by the climate and the mayhap, by his emotion at seeing her, she says, "Oh! do let me cut off one of your Conkling curls." Pleased and flattered he does not see her nasty motive, but lets her do it, perhaps manages to detain the little white hand as it strays through his hair and deftly clips a short thick curl. But, alas! this triumph is short-lived, for next day he detects his rival slyly kissing this veritable curl which he has, imagining himself unobserved, drawn from his pocket. Now that is my brief recital of such a revenge as this. I will let the reader judge of the justice of delivering it to be that of the girl he adores, and let him "spooney" over it to his heart's content, while he, the original owner of the lock, will have the satisfaction of knowing that grass is dyed the other's color. But this cut the lady. As a sex baldness is too common now among men for him to be willing to grow a crop of curls for other men to languish over.

Revelations of Fisk.

A New York correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* says:

Many things are now brought out concerning Fisk which may surprise his admirers. One is the fact that at the time of his death he was running down in business habits, and that had he lived, he would soon have been ousted from his well-feathered nest. Fisk was not a first-class business man. His friends claimed this distinction for him as a compensation for his bad habits, but it is now evident that he was vastly overrated. It may then be imagined how he could have obtained so important a position. The reply is that he got into the confidence of Daniel Drew, who had an extensive influence in the Erie road, and desired Fisk near to be in his pocket in this manner Fisk was placed in a position which he improved to commit the most reckless robbery. It is now said, Drew became disgusted with Fisk's management, and had for months planned his removal, but was anticipated by the assassin. Fisk, at the time of his death, was utterly insolvent. He had wasted a large part of his steamings in dissipation of a costly character, and it is said that he was about to lose a powerful rival, whose establishment cost an enormous sum. It is supposed that Fisk spent from $5,000 to $6,000 per week. This may be suggested by the fact that his pocket money, found on his person after his death, consisted of 15 slips of paper, each representing $1,000. Indeed, had it been such, it would have been deposited in bank. It was evidently his "loose change," to use a common phrase. It is probable that Drew will be all been gone before Monday. Fisk was overrated prodigiously, because his bravado passed for courage and his impudence for enterprise. His history reminds us of "the ass in the lion's skin," and had he lived, would soon have been torn away. Sudden death, no doubt, saved Fisk from becoming a street loafer.

Dr. Livingstone's Discoveries.

A Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

The stories which the Doctor relates of the two lakes sometimes countries through which the great river Nile runs, read like a fable. The most southerly is called Rua; the northern is called Manyema by the Arabs, and Manuema by the natives, who are cannibals. He tells of ivory being turned into doorposts and save banisters by the chiefs, of stuffed mats, of factures of fine grass cloth, rivalling that of India; of a people so nearly approaching to white people, and so extremely handsome that they could sell anything ever seen in Africa; and from this fact supposes them to be descendents of the ancient Egyptians, or of some of the lost tribes of Israel; he tells of copper mines at Katanga which have been worked for ages; of docile and friendly peoples, who up to this time have lived buried in the lap of barbarism, ignorant that there lived on earth a race so carnal and callous as the Arabs who have come among them, rudely awakening them out of their sleep with the thunder of gunpowder, to kidnap, rob and murder them without restraint, and of many other things to follow, some details of which will follow this telegram.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

The Supposed Inquisition.

We do not know what punishment the council of war will inflict on Marshal Bazaine, but we do know that, in the meantime, the defender of Metz is subjected to a terrible ordeal. Torturing, quartering, hot irons applied to the soles of the feet, in short, all the punishments of antiquity and the middle ages, were nothing compared with what M. Bazaine is condemned to submit to at this moment.

It may be called the torments of reporterage. M. Bazaine is the victim of the reporters of the fifteen or twenty Paris dailies.

At 6 o'clock in the morning a reporter presents himself to the Marshal.

"I crave me, monsieur, for waking you so early."

"Do you come from my counsel?"

"No, monsieur; I come in the interest of *Le Phare Interieur*, the most enterprising journal published in Paris. On your account we shall publish three editions to-day and even a fourth if it be necessary. Ah, Monsieur, you are a greater success than Troppmann!"

The Marshal does not seem to be flattered by the comparision.

The chronicler now begins to ask questions, and to take notes:

"How did you sleep last night?"

"Very well."

"By your leave."

"What are you doing?"

"Making a sketch of your bed. There, that will suffice I think. Did you dream?"

"Yes."

"What?"

"I don't remember."

"That's a pity; but I will invent a dream —something quite remarkable. You dreamed, for example, that you were at Metz, and that you were killed leading a column against the besiegers."

"But—"

"You will be satisfied with my invention, never fear. Did Madame a Marechale come to see you last evening?"

"Yes."

"Did you kiss her?"

"Certainly."

"On which cheek?"

"What has that—"

"Oh, that is very important, monsieur."

"Well, I kissed her on the forehead."

"Excellent! I am much obliged, and by your leave, will call again, by-and-by."

About 12 o'clock, just as the Marshal is sitting down to his *dejeuner*, the reporter returns.

"Do not put yourself out of the way, Monsieur le Marechale, I beg. Go on, please, as though I were not here. I arrive in the middle of your *dejeuner*. I am sorry."

"Why so?"

"I intended to arrive at the beginning."

"In order to breakfast with me?"

"No; in order to know what you breakfasted on."

"All the dishes are still on the table."

"*Tres-bien!* An omelet, stewed kidneys, asparagus. All prepared to your taste?"

"The omelet was a little overdone."

"Ah! And how is your appetite?"

"Very good, I thank you."

"Pardon me, Monsieur le Marechal, you have no idea how these particulars interest our readers. When, for example, we were able to give the bill of fare of Troppmann's dinner, we could safely increase our edition ten thousand."

"What are you doing now?"

"Making a sketch of your dining room."

About 4 o'clock p. m. the reporter calls again.

"How have you spent your time since I left you?"

"Walking in the garden."

"Alone?"

"No; with one of my Aids-de-Camp."

"Have you read the papers?"

"Only one, *La Patrie*."

"I will make a hasty sketch of your garden, and return at 7 o'clock for the bill of fare of your dinner."

At 11 o'clock the reporter, in spite of every obstacle, makes his way into the Marshal's sleeping apartment.

M. Bazaine sits up in bed to receive his visitor.

"Ah, how fortunate! I arrive just at the proper moment?"

"Are you going to pester me long in this manner?"

"Until the day you are condemned."

M. Bazaine replies with a grimace.

"You will allow me to sit down in this chair," says the chronicler; "I will retire when you put your candle out. *En attendant*, I will make a sketch of your nightcap.

Were I the Marshal's judge I would condemn him to pass the remainder of his life under the surveillance of the reporters.

What a punishment!—but how richly he has merited it!

ADRIEN HUART.

LITERATURE.

A new street in Paris has been named *Rue Alexandre Dumas*.

The *Lorgnette Theatre* has 209 subscribers in Germany, and 618 in France.

—Paul de Kock has left three or four posthumous novels, which will be published this autumn by Hachette, in Paris.

—London publishers are quarrelling furiously over the works of Mark Twain's books. Mark Twain's writings are usually provocative of good humor.

—Mr. Charles Edmond's reprint of that very rare poem, Halse's "Nowes out of Powisland," published in 1603, with a long introduction, has made its appearance.

—Lanfrey says, in his "History of Napoleon I.," recently published at Paris: "Napoleon was an Italian of the 15th century, who strayed into our modern civilization."

—Guizot is preparing his correspondence with eminent contemporaries for publication. The collection of letters is very extensive, and will probably fill six large volumes.

—This month, a new monthly review of special interest, entitled *Revista di Filologia e di Istruzione Classica*, will be published in turn, under the editorship of Professor Guiseppe Muller and Doctor Domenico Pezzi.

—Victorien Sardou is at present at work upon a tragedy whose leading character is Robespierre. Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette appear in it. It is considered doubtful if the police will allow it to be performed in Paris.

—A corrected reissue of Mr. Lever's complete works, with an autobiographical introduction to each novel, was in preparation at the time of his death; and the work is said to be sufficiently far advanced to allow of the edition being produced.

—A dealer in old books in London occasions a good deal of amusement to those who inspect his stock by the circumstance that he attaches to different works. What, for instance, would Dr. Johnson say to the following?: "Lundun, and how to see hit;" and another labelled "